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Finland	4.00 F.	Liberia	D.45	Turkey	2.00 L.
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Sakharov's Wife Reported to Get Internal Exile

United Press International
WASHINGTON — The State Department said Thursday it had received a report that Yelena G. Bonner, the wife of Andrei D. Sakharov, the Soviet dissident and physicist, has been secretly convicted of slandering the Soviet state and sentenced to five years of internal exile.

The report, disclosed by Alan D. Romberg, a State Department spokesman, was said to be unconfirmed but accepted by the U.S. government as reliable.

"We are outraged," Mr. Romberg said.

Mr. Sakharov, 63, has been in internal exile in the city of Gorki, 250 miles (400 kilometers) from Moscow, since 1980, when he spoke out against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Mr. Romberg brought up the report about Mrs. Bonner in connection with the release of videotapes purchased by the ABC television network that purport to be evidence that Mr. Sakharov is alive and apparently in good health. U.S. officials said the State Department had evidence that the tapes were offered for sale a month ago.



Yelena G. Bonner

Mr. Romberg said that since the tapes were a month old, they gave no evidence about Mr. Sakharov's current condition. He said they appeared to be an attempt by the Soviet government "to divert attention" from other matters.

The other matters, he said, include the report that Mrs. Bonner was tried secretly. He said that the department believed she had been sentenced to five years' internal exile at an unknown location.

Thus, Mrs. Bonner could be confined to Gorki, with her husband, or separated from him in another location.

There were reports from Soviet dissidents that Mr. Sakharov started a hunger strike on May 2 to protest the Soviet government's refusal to permit Mrs. Bonner to go abroad for medical treatment of her heart condition. Neither Mrs. Bonner nor Mr. Sakharov has been seen in public since then.

The tapes that ABC bought were originally offered to the mass-circulation Hamburg daily Bild Zeitung, reportedly by Victor Louis, a Soviet journalist who is often used by the Kremlin to spread information. His information is usually reliable.

Mr. Romberg said it is believed that Mrs. Bonner's trial ended Aug. 17.

Such a trial and sentencing, Mr. Romberg said, "would normally be cause for great outrage in the West and the virtually simultaneous release of these tapes would create a diversion and thereby serve Soviet aims."

"Not only would this action go against Soviet pledges at Helsinki to uphold freedom of movement and expression," he said, "but in light of Mrs. Bonner's deteriorating health, would also reflect the Soviets' disregard for basic human decency."

"We are outraged at the Soviet treatment of the Sakharovs," Mr. Romberg continued. "We are concerned by reports of Mrs. Bonner's trial and will continue to demand that the Soviet authorities allow independent observers to contact the Sakharovs."

Low Turnout Reported In South African Vote

Reuters
JOHANNESBURG — Although it was the first time that South Africans of mixed race could vote for representatives in the national Parliament, only 32 percent of those who registered, who amounted to 60 percent of those eligible, went to the polls Wednesday.

Despite the low turnout, in response to boycott appeals by opponents of the apartheid system of white supremacy, the government vowed Thursday to push ahead with its constitutional reform.

The percentages of voter turnout and of people of mixed race who registered to vote were released by the South African government.

Under the new South African Constitution, which is due to go into effect next month, blacks, who make up 73 percent of the country's population, will still be excluded from Parliament.

However, South Africa's 2.8 million citizens of mixed race, and 870,000 Asians, will become junior partners in a white-controlled government. Each group will have its own house with 85 members in the mixed-race chamber and 45 representatives of the Asian community.

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U.S. and Soviet delegates held talks in Washington on enhancing security in Europe. Page 2.

The report of his hospitalization and the fact that he has maintained an unusually low profile since mid-summer have led to speculation about his physical and political health.

Diplomats noted that Mr. Chernenko disappeared from view July 15, when it was announced that he had left for a vacation. Soviet officials said at the time that he would remain at his Black Sea vacation retreat through August.

Soviet sources said that Mr. Chernenko was brought to Moscow on Aug. 7 and placed under medical supervision. They insisted, however, that his condition was not causing serious concern and that he was expected to resume his public functions, possibly next week.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

In Paris, Liberation Day '84 Is Special

City Will Go All Out on Saturday for 40th Anniversary

By Mary Blume
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Forty years ago Saturday, after four years of German occupation and a week of bloody street fighting, Paris was freed with the surrender of General Dietrich von Choltiz to General Philippe Leclerc.

The night before, the first of General Leclerc's troops entered Paris from the south, and amid sniper bullets the church bells rang and the city went mad with joy.

"It was the most beautiful and hottest of August nights. The eternal stars over Paris mingled with the tracer bullets, the smoke of fires and the colored rockets of a mass celebration," Albert Camus wrote in the Resistance newspaper, Combat.

It was, he said, the end of "an unspeakable struggle in which France came to grips with her shame and wrath."

"Years of Warfare Leave Few Scars on Paris," a headline in The Washington Post rejoiced.

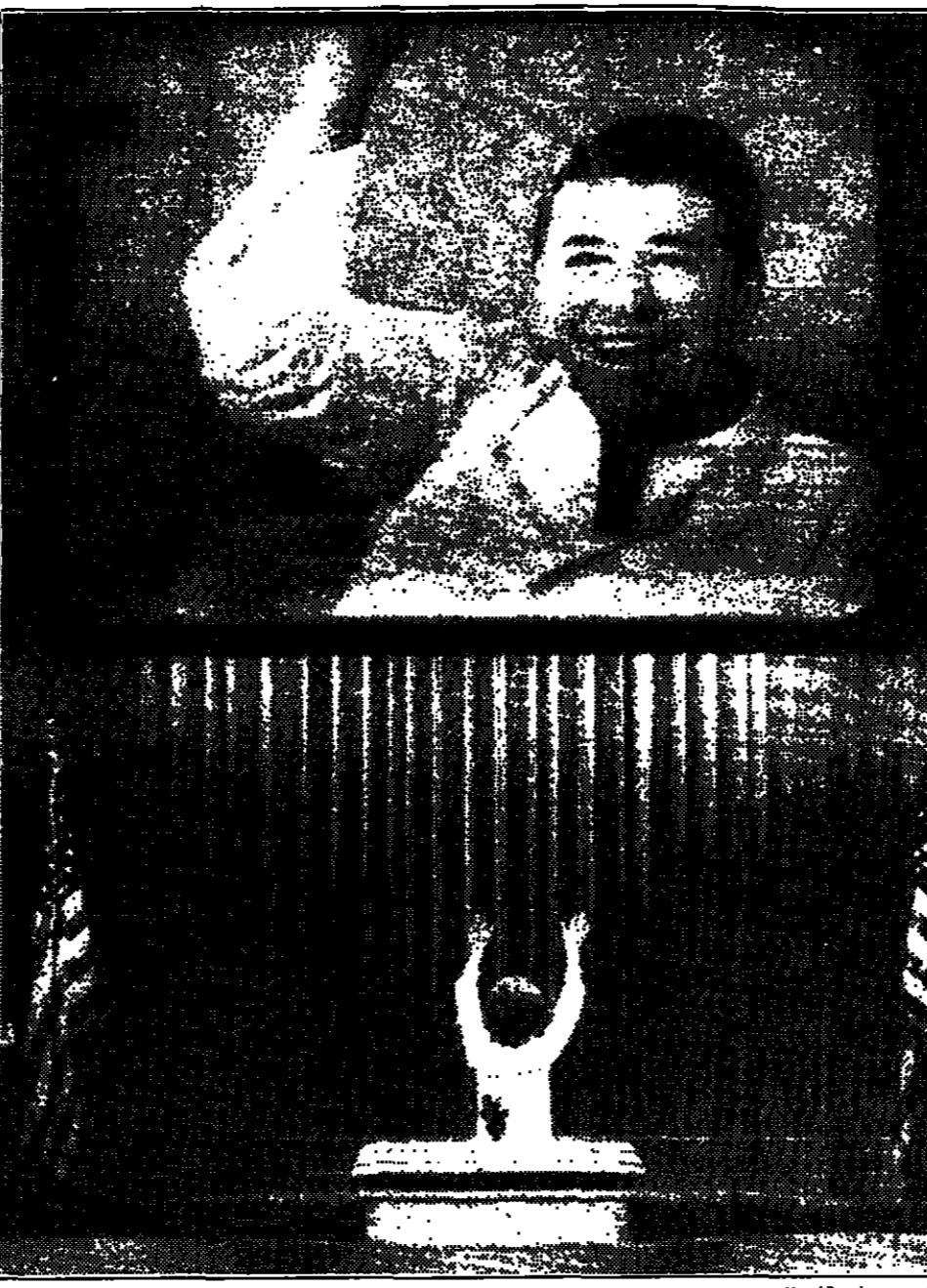
The city was indeed intact — thanks in large measure to General von Choltiz's decision to spare it, despite Hitler's orders — but the scars were within, and they were deep.

Worse than the cold and the hunger — the average Parisian, it was said, lost 40 pounds (18 kilograms) during the occupation — was the city's humiliation in defeat. Paris was abject, and Paris, more than any other city, is gay and generous only when praised and adored.

For four years, this once impatient and confident city had learned simply to endure.

Everyone — from housewives defying the curfew by lining up for bread at 4 A.M. to resisters hiding under assumed names at ever-changing addresses — had known danger.

But what broke the Parisians' spirit was the feeling



After addressing the Republican National Convention in Dallas, Nancy Reagan turned to greet a television image of the president, who was watching the proceedings from his hotel.

The Talk in the Kremlin Is of Chernenko's Health

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Konstantin U. Chernenko's absence from public view has coincided with reports circulating in the Soviet bureaucracy that Mr. Chernenko, who will be 73 in September, was hospitalized earlier this month for a heart ailment.

Although there are no indications here that Mr. Chernenko's pre-eminent position in the Soviet government is being challenged, Western visitors who have seen him in recent months have described him as having medical problems.

It was not possible to obtain official information about the current state of Mr. Chernenko's health. Long periods of absence from public view are not unusual for Soviet leaders.

Western diplomats noted, however, that only one public statement had been issued in his name in the past five weeks. It was his answer to a letter from Sean MacBride, president of the International Peace Bureau, based in Geneva, and it dealt with Soviet-American relations.

Moreover, they said, Mr. Chernenko did not meet with two foreign dignitaries who were recently in the Crimea. One was former Senator George McGovern, who met instead with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko in Yalta. There were no reports that Mr. Chernenko had met with Czechoslovakia's president, Gustav Husak, who

was also vacationing on the Black Sea.

Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader who died in November 1982,

maintained a high public profile

during his Black Sea holidays by meeting foreign dignitaries and issuing policy statements. Mr. Chernenko's immediate predecessor, Mr. Andropov, met one foreign visitor and issued several major statements while vacationing last September.

Despite the reports about Mr. Chernenko's health, however, there are no signs that his recent low profile indicates a change in the collective leadership.

The actual street fighting was led by the FFI (Forces Françaises de l'Intérieur), brave groups of opposing political views who joined to ignite the populace. The strategy and politics of the uprising are still the subject of debate, but from the Communists to de Gaulle, the accepted view is that the people of Paris rose to free themselves. It is a myth that, like many myths, combines necessity and truth.

Paris was broken. It redeemed itself in the eyes of the world, and more importantly in its own eyes, when it rose to fight for its freedom in the streets. Paris free was Paris liberated from its shame, Camus said.

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Paris, outraged, Paris broken. Paris martyred, but Paris freed by itself, freed by its own people with the aid of the armies of France. de Gaulle proclaimed at the Hôtel de Ville on Aug. 26, 1944, the day after the liberation. He later awarded Paris the Cross of the Liberation. "The days of weeping are over," he said. "The days of glory have begun."

Paris celebrates its liberation each August. This year, inspired perhaps by the huge D-Day celebration organized by the Socialist government, the Neo-Gaullist mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac, has organized a particularly elaborate commemoration.

The ceremonies began on Aug. 10 with a series of wreath-layings recalling the many dead, from the 35

lycée students slaughtered by the Germans in the Bois de Boulogne on Aug. 17, 1944, to the dead Jews of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Confident Republicans Nominate Reagan, Bush

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

DALLAS — The Republican Party, celebrating its conservative philosophy and brimming with confidence about its political prospects, has nominated President Ronald Reagan for a second term.

In the same roll-call vote Wednesday night, the delegates to the Republican National Convention also nominated George Bush for re-election as vice president.

Hours before the nomination vote, an ebullient Mr. Reagan declared his confidence that the Republicans would become "America's party of the future" and that his economic policies — keyed to ever-lower tax rates — would make this "an opportunity society for every man, woman and child."

In this city where Democratic dreams of a new era of political dominance died with President John F. Kennedy in 1963, Mr. Reagan and the Republican Party inspired by him celebrated mutual confidence that they held the political high ground of "growth and jobs" and had left the Democrats to "dismal and despair."

Those were the terms Mr. Reagan used Wednesday as he told thousands of supporters, who crowded his flag-decked convention hotel to greet his arrival from Washington, that the future belonged to them.

No one in the convention hall disputed that contention, as liberals and conservatives, who have battled over past nominations and may again in 1988, united in support of Mr. Reagan.

They exulted over the polls showing that voters are prepared to endorse Mr. Reagan again when he meets the Democratic challenger, Walter F. Mondale, in the Nov. 6 general election.

form as he dedicated himself and his party to building "an opportunity society."

He said a main goal of a second term would be "a historic reform of the tax system that makes it simple enough to understand, fair to all and brings everyone's tax rates further down, not up."

Endorsing the GOP platform formula of trimming deficits by a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Scottish Dockers Strike Over Unloading of Coal

The Associated Press

vessel in support of the miners'

glasgow — Leaders of Scottish longshoremen called a strike Thursday as steelworkers began unloading coal from a Panamanian freighter in defiance of Britain's transport union and striking miners.

Two hours after the Ostie berthed at Ravenscraig's Hunterston jetty on the Clyde, two cranes moved alongside and began unloading coal as local leaders of the moderate steel union watched.

"This is not a political strike,"

Mr. Gilligan said. "We're looking after members of the Transport and General Workers' Union."

Two hours after the Ostie

sailed up the River Clyde carrying 95,000 tons of coal for Scotland's Ravenscraig steel plant.

Jim Gilligan, a Scottish union leader, announced that Scotland's 4,000 longshoremen would strike beginning Friday to protest the steelworkers' unloading of cargo without help from dock workers.

The Transport and General Workers' Union, the dockers' union, had ordered a boycott of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Bomb Kills 17, Injures 300 in Tehran

The Associated Press

TEHRAN — A bomb exploded in a busy street near Tehran's railroad station during the rush hour Thursday, killing at least 17 people and wounding 300 in the bloodiest attack here in two years, the official Iranian news media reported.

Callers to foreign news agencies claimed responsibility for the attack in the name of two groups opposed to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Islamic Revolutionary government. The official Tehran radio blamed "the stooges of America."

The bomb, which was said to have been planted near a fruit juice vendor's stand close to the square outside the railroad station in southern Tehran, exploded during the morning rush hour.

The force of the explosion knocked down pedestrians and shattered windows in surrounding buildings, showering hundreds of other passers-by with shards of glass, the official Islamic Republic News Agency reported.

The blast ripped off much of the facade of a two-story building, damaged dozens of small shops and 11 passing vehicles, and dug a crater 6½-feet (two-meters) deep in the street, the agency said.

The news agency reported that 17 people had been killed but the radio put the total at 18.

Teheran's police chief, Colonel Abbas Moazzami, told the agency that eight of the approximately 300 wounded were listed in critical condition. He added that about 50 per-

sons had been released after treatment of their injuries.

Scores of demonstrators flocked to the scene of the explosion, chanting slogans against the leftist People's Mujahedin Organization, the most active of the underground organizations trying to topp

U.S., Soviet Hold Talks On Security In Europe

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has disclosed that it and the Soviet Union held two days of talks this week on ways to enhance security and prevent surprise attack in Europe. U.S. officials said the talks had been useful but had failed to break an East-West deadlock over the issues.

The State Department said Wednesday that the consultations, held in Washington, had been conducted by James E. Goodby and Oleg A. Grinevsky, who led the U.S. and Soviet delegations to a conference in Stockholm earlier this year on measures to build confidence and security.

The two men had held similar talks in Moscow last April. The latest talks were not given advance publicity in response to a Soviet request, a U.S. official said.

This has been consistent with the Soviet Union's desire not to give the impression that there had been an improvement in relations. The Reagan administration, on the other hand, has sought to give publicity to any contacts between the two sides to rebut criticism that it is not actively seeking agreements.

The lack of concrete results in the discussions underscored a view widely held in Washington that no significant progress in arms control is likely until after Nov. 6 because of the Soviet Union's reluctance to appear to be helping President Ronald Reagan's re-election.

The Stockholm conference recessed last month and is to reconvene Sept. 11.

On June 29, Moscow had proposed talks in Vienna in September on banning the militarization of outer space. But after Washington said it would be ready to go to Vienna to talk about outer space as well as revising discussions on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles, the Russians all but canceled the original invitation.

Last January, the United States, Canada and 33 European nations met in Stockholm in a follow-up to the 1975 Helsinki agreement on European security and cooperation, which is supposed to deal with ways of improving security in Europe.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization put forth specific ideas on improving methods for giving advance notification of maneuvers and for permitting observers to detect movements of the other's forces.

The Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies have put the stress on broader approaches, including agreements on the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons, and pacts on not using force and on the development of peaceful relations.

■ Accusations in Geneva

U.S. and Soviet ambassadors to the Geneva conference on disarmament on Tuesday accused each other of stalling progress on a treaty banning chemical weapons, The Associated Press reported.

The U.S. draft treaty was submitted at the UN-based disarmament forum last April by Vice President George Bush. The 40-nation conference is to end its session next week.



German prisoners being marched through the courtyard of the Louvre after the freeing of Paris on Aug. 25, 1944.

Paris Going All Out for Anniversary of Liberation

(Cont'd from Page 1)
France to the railroad workers who played a long and heroic role in the Resistance.

The celebrations will reach their peak Saturday. There will be a Mass at Notre Dame Cathedral that Prime Minister Laurent Fabius will attend. And 22 vintage vehicles, ranging from Sherman tanks to Dodge ambulances, will re-enact General Leclerc's arrival at the Porte d'Orléans and his progress to the Hôtel de Ville.

At 10 P.M., the vast facade of the Hotel de Ville will serve as a screen for a "sound and light" spectacle to the glory of de Gaulle and eternal

Paris, while huge spotlights brighten the sky.

In 1944, Eisenhower's plan had not been to liberate Paris by battle but to surround it, forcing the Germans to retreat. But the street fighting in Paris reached such proportions that a change of plan was required, and General Leclerc was dispatched much sooner than intended. "Hold on, we're coming," he wired to the embattled city.

The uprising had begun, after riots and strikes, on Aug. 19, gathering force as familiar landmarks became battle zones. "Paris is in Insurrection," "Citizens, Take Arms," and "Paris Breaks Its Chains," the headlines read.

Mr. Belenger, who lives on the

Île de la Cité, remembers a German gun emplacement on the Right Bank at the end of the Pont Neuf that fired charges down the Rue Dauphine on the opposite bank.

In the same quarter, Simone de Beauvoir pools of blood on the Rue St.-André-des-Arts. She heard that women in the Buci Market had been fired on and that a solitary sniper was holding the rue du Four near the Church of St.-Germain-des-Prés so effectively that crossing it was like running the gauntlet.

Today, time-stained marble memorial plaques scattered across Paris bring briefly to life those who died fighting for its streets. Usually at this time of year the plaques are hung with flowers. But not always.

"Forty years ago to the day he died, the poor kid, and not a flower" on his plaque, a news vendor on the rue du Bac muttered angrily to no one in particular. "If he'd known he'd be forgotten, maybe he'd have stayed in bed that day." He was Fred Palacio, aged 21.

Of those who died in the liberation, 901 were members of the FFI and 582 were civilians.

When it was over, there was an indelible sense of joy. "Nothing was going to take those moments from me, and nothing has," Miss de Beauvoir wrote in 1960. "They shine from my past with perennial and unmarred splendor."

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Beirut General Dies in Copter Crash; Moslem Snipers Break Tripoli Truce

United Press International

BEIRUT — The Lebanese Army's chief of staff was killed Thursday in a helicopter crash near the northern port of Tripoli, where about 100 persons have died this week in heavy fighting between rival Moslem militias, government officials reported.

A military spokesman said he was told there were no survivors

when the Agusta-Bell military helicopter crashed and exploded in heavy fog near the village of Ehden, 10 miles (16 kilometers) southeast of Tripoli.

The Voice of Lebanon, the radio station of the country's rightist Christian Phalangist party, said the chief of staff, Major General Nadim Hakim, a Druze Moslem recently named to a new six-man military council as part of a reform program, and other army officers were aboard the helicopter, which was believed to have been carrying seven or nine persons.

General Hakim, who resigned last September during bitter fighting between the Lebanese Army and the Druze militia, had resumed his post last month under a Moslem-Christian reconciliation agreement.

The pilot apparently became lost in heavy fog covering the hills near Ehden, where Suleiman Franjeh, a former Lebanese president, has a summer residence. The radio said General Hakim had visited Mr. Franjeh.

In Tripoli, meanwhile, rival Moslem gunmen broke a cease-fire Thursday with renewed sniping over the courthouse and armed police crouched along rooftops. A truce had been arranged only 24 hours earlier.

Before the cease-fire was arranged Wednesday, Moslem militiamen were reportedly to have killed 12 to 20 persons and wounded 33 to 46 others on the third day of fighting in the city, 42 miles north of Beirut.

Members of the anti-Syrian Ta-

wheed, or Islamic Togetherness, a fundamentalist Sunni Moslem militia that dominates Tripoli, were battling to hold their ground against militiamen of the pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Party.

■ Arms Found in Jerusalem

Police have discovered a cache of weapons, including two anti-tank missiles, in a cave beneath a main Jerusalem road, an Israeli government spokesman announced Thursday. The Associated Press reported from Jerusalem.

The discovery late Wednesday was reported hours after police safely dismantled a large bomb in the Holon industrial zone south of Tel Aviv. Police said later they had arrested 20 Arabs.

In Jerusalem, a tip by a local resident sent police to a cave near a Palestinian neighborhood where they found the arms cache, which included 10 Israeli Army fragmentation grenades, three phosphorous grenades and 15 "bricks" of explosives.

Mr. Hendrickse, who has pledged to leave the new assembly unless moves are made within its five-year term to end apartheid, was expected to become South Africa's first nonwhite cabinet minister.

■ Bishop Tutu Cites Violence

In Nairobi, Archbishop Desmon Tutu, a leader of South Africa's Anglican community and an outspoken critic of apartheid, said he was distressed by the election violence and said the vote was being used to entrench racism, United Press International reported.

South Africa Reports Low Vote Turnout

(Continued from Page 1)
would be implemented despite the low turnout.

But Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert, the leader of the main opposition party, the Progressive Federal Party, told reporters the new tri-cameral, racially divided Parliament would begin life with a credibility problem.

The 2-million-member United Democratic Front, an anti-apartheid group that spearheaded the boycott campaign, said the turnout was as low as 4 percent in some constituencies.

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Mr. Hendrickse, who has

Reagan, Bush Renominated

(Continued from Page 1)
combination of spending cuts and continued economic growth, rather than the tax increases that Mr. Mondale has said will be necessary. Mr. Reagan told the crowd in the hotel:

"Let's take our cue from our Olympic athletes... Rather than raise taxes, let us challenge America to raise her sights... Let's go for growth, and let's go for the gold."

The roll call vote, though devoid

of suspense, was rich in irony. Senator Lowell P. Weicker Jr. of Connecticut, leader of outnumbered liberals who fought for restoration of the Equal Rights Amendment to the platform, cast the state's votes for Mr. Reagan and Mr. Bush, his old foe from Greenwich.

New York, from which Governors Thomas E. Dewey and Nelson A. Rockefeller led national efforts to frustrate conservative contenders, cast its 136 votes for the president.

■ New Majority Proclaimed

Mr. Reagan prepared to accept renomination his Thursday by labeling the Democratic ticket an "economic clique" and proclaiming the Republicans "the party of the new majority," The Associated Press reported.

At a \$1,000-a-plate fund-raising event that served as a prelude to his acceptance speech, Mr. Reagan contended that the Democratic Party spoke "no more for the working people of the country."

"But there is one party that does," he said. "One party that speaks for the working people and entrepreneurs and risk takers and dreamers and great souls and heroes."

"It is the Republican Party — the party of the new majority," he concluded.

Earlier in the day, at a prayer breakfast for about 10,000 people, the president maintained, "The truth is, politics and morality are inseparable."

In June, the Treasury reported a \$2-billion shortfall. The government has run up a deficit of \$15.6 billion during the first 10 months of the 1984 fiscal year.

The deficit totaled \$68.4 billion in July, while there were receipts of \$3 billion.

The top spending categories, as usual, were the Department of Health and Human Services, a \$23.6 billion sum of which went to entitlement payments such as Social Security, and the Defense Department, which spent \$18.3 billion on interest on the national debt, amounting to \$11.8 billion.

The deficit included \$22.4 billion in individual income taxes and \$18.3 billion in taxes and contributions to Social Security, \$2.1 billion in corporate income taxes and \$3.6 billion in excise taxes.

The amount of total expenditures was basically unchanged from June but personal and corporate income tax payments, which vary considerably from month to month, were down. This accounted for the spurt in red ink.

The government has now nearly reached its debt ceiling of \$1.5 trillion. However, Treasury officials, who had urged Congress to make no changes in tax and spending policies, now maintain that no action is necessary before October.

The Treasury said federal spend-

Olympians Lead Fete Of Romania's Liberation

By Robert L. Rosen

BUCHAREST — Romania's Olympic athletes, who attended the Los Angeles Games in defiance of a Soviet-led boycott, provided the climax Thursday to a lavish public gala on the 40th anniversary of the country's wartime liberation.

The intensely national flavor of the festivities underscored Romania's special brand of nationally oriented Communism and independent policies within the Warsaw Pact.

Erich Honecker, the secretary of East Germany's Communist Party, and Vitaly I. Voronkov, a member of the Soviet Politburo, were among those foreign guests watching as a float dedicated to Romania's Olympic success was towed across Aviator Square in Bucharest.

The white float, inscribed with the words "20 gold medals" and bearing the Olympic emblem, brought a huge cheer from the crowd attending the four-hour display to celebrate the liberation from Nazi Germany in 1944.

The parade included a military parade of tanks, armored vehicles and land-to-air missiles and an air force fly-past.

President Nicolae Ceausescu waved from a rostrum as units of workers filed past bearing portraits of the president and slogans in his praise.

Balloons were released, one proclaiming: "No missiles in Europe."

Mr. Ceausescu has adopted a different stance from his Warsaw Pact allies.

"The form in which this solidarity is realized cannot be dictated by a analysis based on class distinctions and class struggle," he said. "The church's task is to call all men and women to conversion and reconciliation, without opposing groups, without being against anyone," he added.

In the message, written in English.

The latest edition of Jane's Fighting Ships said Moscow had carried out more than 150 practice raids using elite troops trained for "sabotage, reconnaissance and political murder." Calling Jane's a "mouthpiece for NATO propaganda," Tass said the editor, John Moore, a retired major general, "does not cite a single fact, a single instance or a specific geographical point to substantiate these inventions."

In Stockholm, a military spokesman said such landings would be acts of war and added that the report in Jane's 87th edition was not based on information provided by the Swedish armed forces.

In 1981, a Soviet submarine ran aground near the Swedish naval base of Karlskrona and last May Stockholm said Swedish waters had been violated by foreign submarines and divers at least seven times this year.

WORLD BRIEFS

Peres Says He'll Ask for More Time

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel's Labor Party leader, Shimon Peres, said Thursday he would need more time to form the country's next government and would ask President Chaim Herzog for another three weeks, the party said.

The announcement came on the eve of a meeting between Mr. Peres and the centrist prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir of the Likud bloc which was expected to determine the fate of the Likud-Labor talks on joint government.

A Labor Party communiqué said Mr. Peres would invite Mr. Shamir to a Labor-dominated government at their meeting Friday. Neither major party was a parliamentary majority in the July 23 elections and they have been holding talks for the past three weeks on combining forces in a government of national unity.

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In a 2d Reagan Term, More Compromise Is Seen

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

DALLAS — President Ronald Reagan planned to accept his party's nomination Thursday by preaching a message of optimism and hope, but if he were re-elected in November he would face painful choices on issues from the budget deficit to arms control.

It is already clear that the autumn campaign is likely to be dominated by questions by Mr. Reagan's opponent, Walter F. Mondale, about what a second Reagan term might bring.

Mr. Reagan would probably use a second term to continue his campaign against communism in the Third World, including Central America. He might seek to revive moribund U.S. peace efforts in the Middle East. And he would probably have a second-term opportunity to reshape the Supreme Court along sharply conservative lines.

The Democrats say Mr. Reagan would take a hard turn to the right in a second term, and close advisers say the president would try to pursue a conservative agenda that includes tuition tax credits, enterprise zones, voluntary school prayer and anti-abortion measures. But, these advisers say, Mr. Reagan would be likely to wind up negotiating — and compromising — when it

came to major issues such as the budget deficit and arms control.

The arms-control equation is the most difficult to predict. The major negotiations, on controlling intermediate-range and strategic nuclear missiles, were thrown into limbo when the Kremlin walked out.

A senior official said Mr. Reagan hopes in a second term to put a "strong emphasis" on advancing democracy over socialism in developing

NEWS ANALYSIS

countries. He said Mr. Reagan would attempt to solve the Third World debt crises and "make a big push on free trade and nonprotectionism."

Mr. Reagan would also seek new spending cuts in farm price supports, federal military and civilian pensions, health-care financing, student loans and corporate subsidies that might be more disputed than those he sought in 1981.

Most presidential policy aides are now assuming that the election will not give Mr. Reagan a landslide and they believe that he would be forced to approach Congress with an eye toward bipartisan compromise, unlike when he had an outright victory over the Democrats in

July 1981. But even before planning for this 1985 effort could start in earnest, Mr. Reagan's staff would probably be shuffled.

The White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, who engineered Mr. Reagan's biggest legislative victories and subsequent compromises with Congress, has made no secret of his hopes to leave the West Wing after the election. Mr. Baker had expressed an interest in a cabinet post dealing with national security issues, but sources say he would jump at the opportunity to become attorney general.

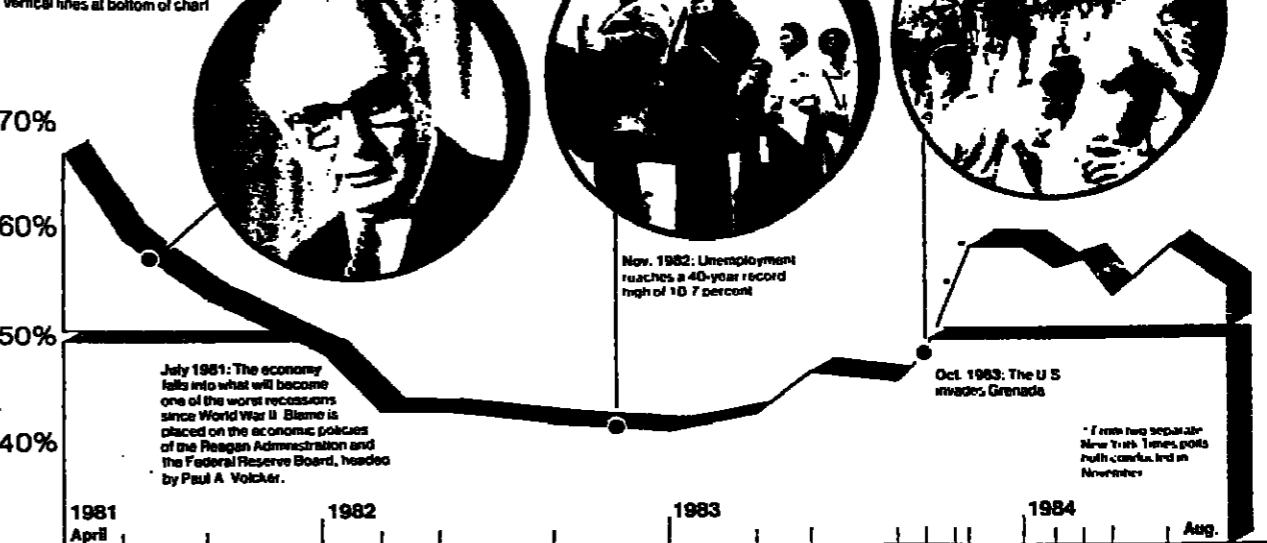
If the counselor to the president, Edwin Meese 3d, has trouble winning Senate confirmation as attorney general after the current investigation of his finances, Mr. Baker would probably get the nomination. But if Mr. Meese were exonerated by the special prosecutor investigating him, officials say, Mr. Reagan would resubmit Mr. Meese's nomination.

Mr. Baker's replacement is the big puzzle. Some Republicans on Capitol Hill would like a replacement with his pragmatic instincts; the former transportation secretary, Drew Lewis, is often mentioned as a possibility.

But administration sources say the deputy chief of staff, Michael C. Deaver, is already seeking Mr. Baker's job in a second term.

Reagan's Popularity Rating

Percentage of respondents who said they approved of President Reagan, from New York Times/CBS News poll conducted periodically, as indicated by vertical lines at bottom of chart



The New York Times

Big Republican Donors Repaid in Vintage Wine

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DALLAS — Republican Eagles — the 450 contributors who have given \$10,000 to the Republican Party in a year — found \$300 bottles of Montrachet Rothschild 1959 wine and fully equipped bars in their rooms at the Adolphus Hotel.

For their further comfort, the Eagles have been given special privileges at the Brookhaven, Canyon Creek and Los Rios country

Ferraro, Miss Rivers said: "Big Deal. Let's put a woman in the White House. May I just tell you something? Can we talk here for a second? It's no big deal to have a woman in the White House. John F. Kennedy had a thousand of them."

□

Has the Reagan administration caught "Potomac fever"? Indeed, some Republican governors think the administration is preoccupied with Washington, and they are not happy about it.

Of 15 Republican governors, two, James R. Thompson of Illinois and George Deukmejian of California, have spoken on the convention program in prime time. This has led to grumbling in the ranks.

One of the most conservative Republican governors, John H. Sununu of New Hampshire, said, "They don't understand that more goes on in this country than what happens in Washington." (NYT)

For the Republican Party, the red-carpet treatment was a careful investment, and has paid off.

By the start of this week, 2,120 seats had been sold to a \$1,000-a-plate luncheon to be attended Thursday by President Ronald Reagan and Vice President George Bush. The Republican National Committee said more than 500 requests for tickets had to be refused.

□

The presence of East Germany's ambassador to the United States in a 10-member diplomatic delegation attending the final day of the Republican convention was being viewed as pragmatism. Said an administration official, "They want to see what makes us work."

Invitations were extended to all countries with diplomatic missions here but East Germany was the only close ally of the Soviet Union to accept.

□

A Dallas television station, weighing the effects of the Republican National Convention on the city's fierce newspaper war, put copies of last Sunday's two entries on a scale. The balance tipped that day in favor of The Dallas Morning News, at slightly more than 15 pounds (13.2 kilograms). The challenger, The Dallas Times Herald was just under 5 pounds. (AP)

For people who tire of the convention, there is always Fort Worth, also known as "Cowtown." The late publisher of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Amon Carter Sr., called it "Fort Worth, where the West begins." His close friend, Will Rogers, the humorist, amended the statement to "Fort Worth is where the West begins and the West ends out." Despite the rivalry, the city is attracting busloads of delegates busily to stockyards, honky-tonks and other relics of its Wild West heritage.

Anybody in the crowd of 2,000 who had thought the comedian might tone down her jokes was in for a jolt.

Of the Democratic Party's vice presidential nominee, Geraldine A.

Vasectomy Study Fails to Find Any Links to Diseases

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — The largest study of men who had vasectomies for birth control failed to find any link between the surgery and later development of heart disease, cancer and many other illnesses.

The results, published in Friday's issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, "don't support any of the suggestions of long-term problems developing after vasectomy, including heart disease," said Dr. Gerald S. Bernstein, of the University of Southern California.

The study by USC, the University of Minnesota and the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, examined the health of 10,390 men who underwent vasectomies and an equal number who did not. The men lived in Los Angeles, Eureka, California, Minneapolis and Rochester.

The 21 scientists who conducted the study found that men who had the surgery "have no reason to be concerned about developing any health problem related to the surgery," said Dr. Bernstein, an obstetrician-gynecologist.

Thursday's session of the Republican National Convention was to include:

Acceptance speeches by President Ronald Reagan and Vice President George Bush, who were nominated Wednesday.

The screening of a film about President Reagan.

Viki Carr singing "The Star-Spangled Banner," and Ray Charles singing "America the Beautiful."

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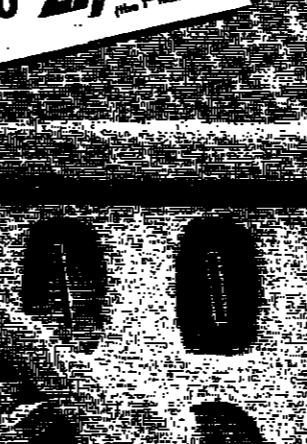
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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Case for The Hague

Since early July, parties unknown have struck at an international jugular by mining the Gulf of Suez and the adjacent Red Sea. At least 19 ships of various nations — a Soviet vessel was the first victim — have been damaged. The operation seems meant to humiliate a vulnerable Egypt. Nearly \$1 billion in annual Suez Canal tolls is at risk if shippers feel compelled to turn to safer waters.

Producing and sowing these weapons takes logistic skills that only governments normally possess. More than most forms of terrorism, this is an act of war, and one that thrives indiscriminately at the navigation rights of all nations. What was unfortunately true when the CIA arranged for the "nuisance" mining of Nicaragua's harbors is even more plainly true in the Middle East. Egypt's President Mubarak deserves help, and America's wiser second thoughts in Nicaragua have made it much easier to help him get it.

Egypt has welcomed minesweepers from the United States and Western Europe, and granted passage to Soviet sweepers. Although these ships are under national command, they represent at least a tacit collaboration among the superpowers. Their aid to Egypt may be competitive, but the effect of it is a two-sided endorsement of free navigation.

That is an essential first act of policy. The next will be to identify the terrorist nation.

Mines are elusive and cannot be easily detected; and once found, they may not betray

the culprit. Libya and Iran have the motive and the means for this warfare, but both deny any part in it. Circumstantial evidence points to Libya's Colonel Qaddafi, an old hand at subversion and a blood enemy of Egypt. The first mines were detonated after a Libyan ship, the Ghada, made a slow passage through the Gulf of Suez to the Ethiopian port of Assab on the Red Sea. It took 15 days to complete a voyage that normally requires four.

If a case can be made against Libya, where can Egypt make it? There is a precedent, albeit not one the Reagan administration would relish. When Washington admitted responsibility for the mining in Nicaragua, the Managua regime took its grievance to the International Court of Justice in The Hague.

Libya is not a party to the treaty establishing the World Court, but it has seen fit to take a dispute with Malta over territorial waters to The Hague. Egypt, acting through the International Maritime Organization, could ask the court to review the facts of any indictment of Libya. Employing the underused court offers no sure way of restraining rogue nations like Libya, but it offers a forum for sharing a lawbreaker and building a consensus for punitive actions. Asserting the freedom of navigation by international fiat is the essential immediate remedy. Reassuring that freedom in court would affirm a principle that civilized nations recognize as a basic international law.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Reagan's Knack Endures

The Republicans are answering George McGovern's call. "Come home, America!" The Democratic candidate implored in 1972. Ronald Reagan assures us that "America is back." May we disagree? We never thought America went anywhere in the first place and we don't think a homecoming party is in order now.

We don't think the "new patriotism" is especially new either, and we do not know what other people did with their families during the long years when the politicians suggest, families and family values were "out" — but the families we know stayed around and had the usual number of crises, quarrels and good times. This theme war between the ticket is really getting tiresome. All the humbler-than-thou rhetoric, the infinitude of log cabins and financially strapped but noble families, the original orgy — the thing is out of hand. And it is somewhat insulting to the voting public that must recognize the transparent and phony politicking in it all.

As the Republicans nominate their ticket in Dallas the subthemes of their campaign are emerging pretty clearly. All values were lost between 1976 and 1980. They have been restored by Mr. Reagan. The Democratic de-

stroyers wish to come back and wreck things again. The Democrats lack the happy vision that is appropriate to the times.

Getting more specific, the Republican orators understandably concentrate on the weakness of their opponents. George Bush's wide-ranging experience in federal government was emphasized in the text of California's Governor George Deukmejian, who nominated him, as was his "impeccable reputation for integrity" — clearly an effort to keep the dark shadow of Geraldine Ferraro's troubles.

Mr. Reagan, arriving in Dallas, showed that he has recovered from what looked to be a several-weeks-long spell off his political form. His speech was the old, formidable Reagan performance. It had an ease and a simplicity and an appeal that will be the bane of the Democratic campaigns: it confounds their earnestness and ridicules it. This is the hardest thing the Democrats will have to deal with — Ronald Reagan's amazing, first-class political skill.

They have not shown themselves to be very good at it yet. The Mondale-Ferraro campaign will have to be a lot better than it now is to begin to have a hope of prevailing.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

No News Is Bad News

There is an imperfect but unmistakable correlation between domestic freedom and openness to the world. Closed societies like North Korea, Albania and Afghanistan put themselves out of bounds to Western journalists. Other Communist nations admit them only by sufferance. Now, sadly, an arc of darkness is forming behind small iron curtains in much of the Third World, including places that plead for American help and understanding.

As recounted recently by Richard Bernstein of The New York Times (*JHT*, July 28), access to African and Middle Eastern states is often difficult and sometimes impossible. Once admitted, journalists find their movement curbed by regimes that lament the failure of the Western press to report on realities.

By routinely closing their frontiers, the Marxist states of Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia add to suspicions about their internal behavior and public support. Ditto Uganda and Nigeria, both of which have barred reporters or subjected applicants to harassing delays. Zimbabwe and its neighbors restrict entry of journalists based in South Africa, a ban so self-injuring that it was just waived to permit coverage of a ruling party congress in Harare.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Uganda: Buy Off the Soldiers?

The world cannot afford to ignore the horrific situation within Uganda. It is unacceptable in itself and it also threatens further instability in Africa. Every effort should be made through all international forums to bring pressure on the government to end these deadly deaths.

— The Australian (Sydney).

[President] Obote's most pressing problem now is the army, despite American and British aid in retraining it. He cannot control it and

therefore dare not risk confronting it after what it did to him in 1971. He needs it against the rebels, but he cannot afford to pay it, which means that soldiers behave like the marauding bands of medieval Europe, living off the land and terrorizing the population. The best investment Uganda and its financial supporters abroad could make at this stage might be to buy off the undisciplined soldiers with an amnesty, making good their pay and a gratuity. Uganda clearly does not need their dubious services.

— The Guardian (London).

FROM OUR AUG. 24 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Russia Closes Authors' Fund

ST. PETERSBURG — Sensation has been caused in journalistic and literary circles by the closing of the pension fund of the Authors' Society. The reason given was that the fund had been used to aid terrorists. The committee which administers the fund denies this. It admits that it furnished a sum to M. Vitachinsky, an old revolutionary, but states that he was long ago arrested. A number of journalists imprisoned during the reaction which followed the dissolution of the second Duma were also aided, but their opinions are no longer regarded as subversive. The action of the Government has been unfavorably received.

1934: U.S. Food Prices Up Sharply

NEW YORK — Soaring food prices are reflected in Dun and Bradstreet's weekly index of wholesale quotations. The index as of Aug. 14 stood at the highest level since April 16, 1931, and 4.6 percent above the price of two weeks before. The drought suffered by most of the nation's agricultural areas has brought warning of impending retail price increases which are borne out by the wholesale index, with the threat of further rises in the near future. The index stood at \$2.28 on Aug. 14, a gain of 5 cents over the week before. The preceding week also showed a gain of 5 cents. The index a year ago was at \$1.91.

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This Strong President Has a Weak Prime Minister

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

DALLAS — It has been said that this convention should go ahead and proclaim Ronald Reagan "king of the United States." They talk about him as if he already were, don't they, so why not come clean?

In a political system that began by disowning a king, this is usually intended as an insult. But when you boil down the endless drone of oratory here, it comes principally to the assertion that while Ronald Reagan is not (quite) flawless, he has been a splendid chief of state.

When the speakers say, as they say ad nauseam, that Ronald Reagan has "made us proud to be Americans once again" or has "restored faith and confidence in government," they are claiming for the president an undeniably genial for eulogizing basic American values. It is a far from traditional chief of state.

It works for him because Mr. Reagan clearly believes in what he says — most of it, anyway. His capacity for filtering out what is inconsistent with the faith of the

moment is formidable. The less specific his remarks, the better he says them and the more deeply he seems to believe in them.

Should Ronald Reagan go on to win in November, he will preside in 1987 over the constitutional bicentennial. It will not be surprising given his gift for the veneration of traditions, if Ronald Reagan does so as a kind of cheerleader.

But the peculiarities of his presidency might be seen as reopening a perennial question about the nature of the office as designed in 1787: whether it was a good idea to combine the ceremonial role of chief of state, the role Mr. Reagan plays so consummately, with the more mundane role of head of government.

Not even his zealous fans and aides would claim that Ronald Reagan's performance in the second role has been distinguished. He is often uninformed, or even misinformed, about the fine points of policy, and even the ultimate loyalty of his political base.

White House aide Michael Deaver, has recently admitted that the president sometimes sleeps during cabinet sessions.

There are those — I include myself — who think it is a pity, for all sorts of reasons, that the sounding fathers bungled this one. We really ought to be able to enjoy the luxury of the ceremonial Reagan without worrying about how well, behind the band music and the bunting, the band is being minded.

This problem was apparent to Woodrow Wilson, and what has happened to politics and communication since his time has not solved it. The modern press, especially television, is easily bemused by what is ceremonial and too easily bored by and impatient with what is businesslike and sometimes dull.

In many ways the Carter-Reagan contrast, of which so much is being made in Dallas, is a laboratory specimen of the problem.

As ceremonial president Mr. Carter

was a failure, sometimes awkward or stilted on solemn occasions, an uninspiring speaker, as bereft of theatrical arts as Mr. Reagan is endowed with them. But Mr. Carter's prime-ministerial talent, his mastery of the petty details of the president's job, was awesome.

This is the stuff by which parliamentary politicians rise and prosper. You can imagine Mr. Carter thriving under the intimate pressures of the British House of Commons, where Mr. Reagan's theatrical magic would do him little good.

It would be idle to quarrel with the reiterated claim of the Republican Party here that Mr. Reagan has been a gifted head of state. But when it comes to the drab but essential homework of government, he would do well to get a barely passing grade — a gentleman's C-minus.

All this might yet be a fine theme for discussion as the bicentennial year approaches. But this week in Dallas, Ronald Reagan is already in all the ways that count.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Does the Press Do Well to Air Off-the-Air Jokes?

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — Isn't it the point that a threat is not to be confused with a joke? So we have before us the contrast between a chief of state joking that the bombs will begin to fall on Moscow in five minutes and a chief of state threatening that he will "bury" America. We have tended to forget old Khrushchev. He threatened nuclear war in Europe every couple of weeks leading up to the Berlin Wall.

The question before the house becomes, then: What are the realizable limits of privacy? We pride ourselves that there should be no thought control. And any man who says he never thinks impious thoughts, whether jocular or flirtatious or serious, ought not to be trusted.

When the great Spanish poet Lopez de Vega was told by his doctor that his illness was terminal, he looked up at him and said, "Are you quite sure, doctor?" Yes, the doctor said, "you will not live out the night." "In that case," Vega said, "I want to record that I can't stand Cervantes."

Everybody has one of those. If Ronald Reagan were strapped into a lie detector and asked whether he wished that the ruling class of the Kremlin had that morning — to borrow the wonderful phrase of my 9-year-old niece, discussing her great-aunt's demise the day before — woke up dead, "one should not be surprised if his answer were normal. What is it we are supposed to pray for, if not the decease of our enemies, barring their conversion — at which point they would cease to be one's enemies? The Psalmist was very thorough about it: "I have pursued mine enemies, and destroyed them; and turned not again until I had consumed them."

Maybe it is right that politicians' lives should be made miserable. We certainly work at it.

Nelson Rockefeller, when he was vice president and presiding over the Senate, whispered something unflattering about heads of black African countries to the gentlemen at his side, and sure enough the loudspeakers belittled what he said into the press galleries. Henry Kissinger, secretary of state, whispering to somebody in Canada at a jamboree of international bigwigs, said something offensive to some of them, and all the world soon knew. Is it a journalistic responsibility to peer into the private thought of politicians?

We got to know, through the intervention of a black journalist, that when Jesse Jackson announces that he is going to "talk black talk," he slides into references to Jews as "Hymies." One is prepared to believe that there is anti-Semitism

in the air. Spiro Agnew referred in an airplane to his friend "the fat Jap." If ever I am delirious or blind drunk, who knows, someone may hear me say something pleasant about Arthur Schlesinger Jr. Shouldn't one be protected from the advertising of such excesses? Entitled to elementary insulation from prying thoughts? Even if these thoughts are absolutely indisputably surrealistic?

One of the reasons Ronald Reagan is a popular man is that he is human in the best sense. Thus he manages to combine the humorous with the sleazy. We seem now to be asking that he submit his fantasies to a nuclear freeze.

The next time he warms up for a radio broadcast he will perhaps be expected to say: "My fellow Americans, I am pleased to tell you today that I've signed legislation that will outlaw Russia forever. We begin draining the evil from the Kremlin in the next five minutes."

But that would not be Ronald Reagan. And there are those, probably the majority (we'll see pretty soon), who prefer him as he is.

there. But it is also unlikely that one would find a Southerner who, at some moment or other, had not used the "N-word" equivalent for black men, in a moment of exasperation or of deep vernacular sedation; as it is probable that most energetic blacks, at one time or another, have thought the word, or used the word, "honkies."

The New York Times rather ponderously pronounced that it would not adhere by the rules set up by Geraldine Ferraro, to wit: Everything that happens on her airplane is off the record. One can see The Times's point: The habits of the candidates are a matter of national interest, and every now and then a candidate slips. Spiro Agnew referred in an airplane to his friend "the fat Jap." If ever I am delirious or blind drunk, who knows, someone may hear me say something pleasant about Arthur Schlesinger Jr. Shouldn't one be protected from the advertising of such excesses? Entitled to elementary insulation from prying thoughts? Even if these thoughts are absolutely indisputably surrealistic?

The West must have no illusions that instability in Iran will produce a secular, pro-Western government. More likely, instability would result in civil war and the disintegration of the country, or in the establishment of a pro-Soviet, leftist regime. The West should at all costs avoid the destabilizing effects that would result if it tried to isolate Iran economically.

• The West should realize that none of the secular opposition groups offer workable alternatives to the mullahs. The Mujaahidin Khalq, who played a significant part in the revolution, may seem attractive at first glance, for they have some base for operation in Iran; but they are avowedly Marxist and increasingly radical, and are tainted by open association with Iraq. A constitutional monarchy would of course be the best alternative, but the royalist camp is divided, poorly organized and funded by the Pahlavi past.

The only feasible prospect with appeal to the West is the gradual moderation of the existing regime. This would of course be a slow process. There are unlikely to be immediate or drastic changes. Not even the moderates can suddenly abandon Iran's revolutionary aspirations, for that would leave them open to charges of treason. And even if they do begin to behave more pragmatically, they will almost certainly go on spouting the radical rhetoric of the revolution.

So the West must be patient. It should make a commitment to Iran's territorial integrity and develop a broad range of political and economic contacts. The principal interest is stability: It should try to stop the supply of weapons, help to preserve a balance between Iran and its neighbors and continue to make clear vital interest in the flow of oil through the Gulf. There is little the West can do in the short run about what is happening inside Iran, but it must not be blind to the moderate clerical faction struggling in Tehran.

The writer, deputy director of the Middle East program at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

The Future Is at Stake In Tehran

By Shireen T. Hunter

WASHINGTON — The post-Khomeini era in Iran has begun. Rumors that the ayatollah's health is deteriorating may or may not have bearing in fact. It is nevertheless high time for the West to take account of the struggle for power that is already taking place between two factions of Iran's clerical leadership.

This leadership consolidated its control in the summer of 1982, when Iran forced Iraqi troops to withdraw from Iranian territory. Two clerical factions then began to jockey for power. The more moderate among the clerics favor a less belligerent foreign policy and a conservative economic policy emphasizing the more capitalistic side of Islam. The radicals continue to support aggressive efforts to export the revolution, and a more or less socialist economic system.

Internally, the moderates enjoy the support of the powerful merchant class and segments of the religious middle classes. The moderates have checked the radicals' attempts to alter Iran's economic system drastically and have diminished the influence of the secular left, even dismant

WEEKEND

Aug. 24, 1984

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Britain's Besotting Pantomime

LONDON — There are 123 days until Christmas, but for John Morley it is already the season to be jolly. Major casting has been completed on the versions of traditional British pantomimes that Morley has written for next winter and this month he is working on special material to suit the star of each production.

"It's all vehicle stuff, tailored to the star," he says. "If one year you have a Cinderella who's not a very good singer, when she's in the kitchen and depressed she can do a little dance with a broom."

Right now he is adjusting parts of his

MARY BLUME

version of "Aladdin" (a venerable pantomime dating to 1789) to the talents of a magician called The Great Stupendo, who will play the Emperor of China in Bristol, and he is writing lines for Dame Anna Neagle, who will be Cinderella's Fairy Godmother in Birmingham. Now in her 80s, Neagle has already played the role in Richmond and Bristol.

"She's besotted by it all, you see," Morley says.

So is he. A tall, silvery former Guards officer and West End actor — "Noël Coward, things like that" — he lives year round in the loopy but tightly crafted world of the British pantomime. He may be the happiest man in the world.

"It's all wonderful, everything's wonder-

ful." His pleasure is so infectious that one rolls over at his jokes (Sample: What do you put in a policeman's sandwich? Triflemeon meat and traffic jam). "It's frightful, but I laugh and laugh," he says, "even on the telephone."

KOWN as the King of Panto, Morley has 14 different productions playing in Britain each season. "It's a ritual yet every year you have to rewrite it. They go to see the changes. Sometimes I have three Cinderellas on at once and the Fairy Godmothers don't have one line in common except the one you must have: 'You shall go to the Ball.' Last year the Prince Charming were two actresses and the male star of a television series who is always jumping over cars."

British pantomime began in the late 18th century and had taken on its basic form and characters a century later. Today a pantomime is a musical extravaganza based on a familiar tale — "Aladdin," "Cinderella," "Dick Whittington," "Robinson Crusoe" — and gilded up with topical jokes and stars. A part of every English childhood, pantomimes lightened the dreary months of January, February and March and are especially popular in the provinces.

"In British life there is a curious something that around November makes Mum go out and buy six tickets for the pantomime," Morley says. Provincial theaters often use their pantomimes to pay for their losses. The respected Chichester Festival Theatre last year enriched itself with a production of Morley's "Jack and the Beanstalk."

Glasgow is the most besotted town of all," Morley says. "You can go on a Saturday and there won't be a child in the house. Simple Simon shouts 'Hello, kids' and all these adults cry, 'Hello, Simon.'"

Usually the audience is filled with screaming children. Pantomime villains judge their success by how often they were drowned out by boozing and by how many toffees were thrown at them, and they shout terrible threats at the kids: "If you don't shut up, I'll poison your ice cream in the interval."

Pantomime characters have names like Fleshcreep, Wisher Washer and Sergeant Spick and Corporal Span. "I love the way I'm giving this to you as if it were the cast list of 'Hamlet,'" Morley remarks. "Then there's Sarah Sue and Chrissie Crusoe, Robinson Crusoe's mother, who's the ship's cook. God help me. The villain is the demon Oil Slick — there's a great deal of morality — and the Fairy Detergents comes along and turns the gallions into the grotto of a million sea shells. Amazing!"

A pantomime is a combination of glitz and corn in an ancient framework (Morley traces the pumpkin in "Cinderella" to the Druids). It is totally, and inscrutably, British.

"No other nation can stand it," Morley says. He once took the American actress Elaine Stritch to a pantomime. "I asked her

in the interval how she liked it. 'I've got to have a vodka,' she said."

Actually, pantomime appeared in New York in the mid-1800s. Morley says, "Then the West opened up and you developed legends of your own."

There are many rules to pantomime, a basic one being that the male lead, or Principal Boy, should be played by a leggy girl (TV or pop star but this is frowned on by traditionists).

"Everyone knows what Robinson Crusoe looks like — a sort of what you might call macho man with, by now, a beard to the waist at least," Morley says. "You've got to get from that, with that 18th-century costume, to a girl who's been chosen partly because of her voice but mainly because of her smashing legs. She's in high heels and the high heels have fun on them — the goat's skin that of course you see in the illustrations of any Crusoe book you've got. I think that's the biggest jump in the whole lot. I mean to make that part female is quite incredible."

The most famous Principal Boy was Dorothy Ward, whose boyhood lasted half a century. Comic female roles, such as Widow Twankey in "Aladdin" and the Ugly Sisters in "Cinderella," are played by men.

The real pantomime dame is usually a rather beery man with four kids. Therefore, when he does the strip scene before going to bed and takes off layers and layers of clothes, it's amazing."

Morley dispenses with any love interest in about three lines. The actors face the audience rather than each other, and Morley follows Victorian tradition in having the villain and fairy speak in rhymed couplets. The Principal Boy always speaks the last

couplet of the play but superstition demands that it be spoken for the first time on opening night and never in rehearsal.

"Whatever the scene, the villain always enters from stage left in a green spotlight. The fairy enters from stage right in a pink spotlight. This comes from mystery plays when the Angel Gabriel entered from the right and the Devil from the left."

There is always a terrifically expensive scene (in one "Dick Whittington" Morley contrived a storm that required the audience to don 3-D eyeglasses) and there are mild political jokes. Torturer: "Lie him to the iron lady." Victim: "Oh no, not Margaret Thatcher."

"You get it?" asks Morley, delighted. One can also make jokes about the royal family as long as they are restricted to the subject of corgis and Prince Andrew. There is always a Stroh scene, in which characters get entangled in floor mops or pastry or wallpaper, and the music includes the year's pop hits.

The year of "Fame" every pantomime had "Fame" in it. You have to get into a situation where Robinson Crusoe can sing "Fame." This year it will be Boy George's "It's Magic." Which will be perfect for "Aladdin" and "To Dream an Impossible Dream" is always in "Dick Whittington."

A good pantomime costume costs at least \$1,000 (about \$1,300) and at the end the entire cast comes down a staircase to applaud in gorgeous raiments that may be seen for only one minute. A costume can last eight years if the wardrobe mistress are good, but sets are more fragile because of rats. The pay is good and the work hard: Performers do three shows on Saturdays.

SINCE he began in the 1960s, Morley has had some 200 pantomimes produced. They are also published for amateurs, complete with ad libs, by Samuel French and last year 170 productions of Morley pantomimes were put on outside Britain, from South Africa to Hong Kong, where one of his pantos was once done with an all-Chinese cast.

"The British abroad do it at Christmas time. It's like plum pudding. A retired colonel runs into a chum in a bar in Marbella and says, 'Reggie, we are going to do a pantomime and you're going to be Widow Twankey.' He has had four productions on in the Marbella area at once."

Morley, who was discovered by Hermione Gingold while appearing in the Footlights Revue at Cambridge, put on his first pantomime in 1944 while serving in Palestine as a captain with the Coldstream Guards.

"We were not allowed to be pro-Arab or pro-Jewish and we were taking potshots from both. Everyone was getting rather neutral so we put on 'Dick Whittington.' The regimental sergeant major played the Fairy Queen.

"A battalion — that's almost a thousand pantomimes. They're feeling neurotic and what do they do? A pantomime!"



"Jack and the Beanstalk," last year at Chichester.

Pantomime is clearly part of Britain's collective unconscious. Audiences may not know it, Morley says, but Humpty Dumpty was really Richard III, "Babes in the Wood" was Elizabethan anti-Catholic propaganda, and King Rat, the villain in "Dick Whittington," symbolizes the rat that carried the Black Death, which wiped out one-third of Britain's population in the 14th century.

"No child realizes he's boozing a part of British history," Morley says. Nor would he want one to:

"It's all very professional codswallop isn't it? It's very well done nonsense."

John Morley.



"Jack and the Beanstalk," 1910.

Did Western Music Reach Its Peak With Mozart?

by Will Crutchfield

NEW YORK — For the 18th year in a row, the Mostly Mozart Festival has enlivened New York's musical summer. The man died in 1791, and we're still listening to him? Why? He probably never imagined such a thing?

In Mozart's day, of course, it wasn't all that usual to listen to music two decades old, let alone two centuries — but even then things were starting to change. Music was beginning to mean something beyond its immediate function; composers were beginning (perhaps not yet consciously) to write for the ages.

And in some ways music was getting into trouble. Glorious trouble, trouble through which several generations of heroic composers fought to win an audience for their ever richer, ever more complex, ever more idiosyncratic and personal musical visions. But though individual geniuses have won their individual battles, on the whole the composers have lost. Up to Mozart's time and for a good while after, the public clamored for novelty above all. Today his heirs can hardly be said to have a public, and the mainstream audience clamors for — well, mostly Mozart.

Some things, in art as in history, rise and fall. We can pinpoint the heydays of ancient civilizations. We can isolate the factors, often manifested in the greatest achievements, that led to decay. Music, as a medium of communication in the Western world, may very well have peaked with Mozart.

Mozart was a late bloomer in Europe. When in architecture, painting and drama the artist could already make a profound, individuated statement, music was still a relatively anonymous expression of the musician's time, place and community. Through the early Renaissance, if you made up songs, they could express whether you intended to dance, praise God or mourn, and (though without your having meant them to) whether you were Dutchman or Spaniard, Lutheran or Jew. But however beautiful, they would be generic. By and large they were unlikely to express how you felt about seeing a trout plucked from the water, or what it was like to lie awake in the small hours as your soul veered between faith and



Mozart.

les in common between compositions, which meant that getting used to one concerto or opera didn't necessarily mean you would understand the next one. The expansion of music's expressive vocabulary was largely a matter of dissonance — of withholding for longer times, in more subtle and more complicated ways, the eventual satisfaction of a common chord — which meant that if you didn't yet understand where they were going, the new sounds could be puzzling or even ugly. And as complexity increased, amateur gradually lost the tool of seeking comprehension through home performances.

This was largely due to new harmonic and rhythmic complexities. To give one example: Around Mozart's time the idea occurred to someone of adding a note, a ninth, to a chord already in use, the dominant seventh — and then pulling out the root of that chord. The result was a new color in the palette, a new word in the vocabulary. Mozart could use it to mean things — different things, depending on context. It emerges like the sun from a cloud on the word "lucifer" in the line from the Requiem Mass about letting eternal light shine on the departed.

In operas especially, the difference was immeasurable: Instead of freezing the action while each piece waved its particular flag of generalized emotion, the music could follow subtle shifts of mood, actions and reactions, addresses and asides. It is no surprise that Mozart wrote the first opera that did not go out of style: "Don Giovanni" has been in the repertory continuously since it was new.

For practically the first time, someone was writing music superbly apt for its time and place, yet also able to transcend them and have meaning for later generations. Mozart struck a balance between functional directness on the surface and thought-provoking, layered substance that has seemed ideal ever since. It's a balance that his successors have consciously sought when they have felt a special need for intimate communication with their hearers. Strauss announced his plans for "Der Rosenkavalier" by declaiming that he wanted next to write a "Mozart opera"; Ravel said he composed the beautiful slow movement of his piano concerto "two bars at a time, with frequent recourse to the Mozart Clarinet Quintet."

But by then music's complicating progress was far advanced, and there was naturally a price to be paid. More individuality meant

Wagner's radical harmonic advances stretched music's relationship to the lay audience dangerously. He wrote operas that had to wait years for their first performances, and years more for widespread acceptance. And when the acceptance came, it was partial: For the first time, large numbers of people who truly knew and cared about music were not only resisting the new developments, but going to their graves without having been won over. Among these were many celebrated critics, several of whom pronounced Wagner mad and outdid each other in colorful evocations of his dementia.

The usual line today, comforting to unappreciated modernists, is that these critics were dunces. Isn't it funny how they could all be so wrong and hadn't we better give cautious praise to whatever we don't understand so as not to appear equally foolish to our descendants? Perhaps it is time to recognize they may have all been right: That is, they spoke rightly for the minority, which grew and grew until it became a majority, that couldn't follow whatever new leap into complexity and dissonance its generation of composers had just taken.

By the post-World War I era, as Schoenberg and Webern carried Wagner's principles toward their logical conclusion, most music lovers were in the resisters' camp. The adherents of difficult avant-garde music drew sustenance then, and drew it yet, from the hope that after a certain lag audiences would catch up. They caught up, after all, with "Das Rheingold" and "The Rite of Spring." But as the century neared its end there is little to suggest that this will ever happen, as far as the main body of advanced, dissonant music is concerned. It may be that the acceptance lag has reached or passed the length of an entire listening lifetime, in which case it might as well be infinite.

Perhaps it would be wise to point out that no value judgments are involved in speculation like this. It is less possible to write a masterpiece now than in Mozart's time; there is no reason why a masterpiece by Pierre Boulez or Elliott Carter should not give the same satisfaction to the listener whose understanding has compassed it as a masterpiece by Mozart. The point is that there are not very many such listeners, and it would be unrealistic to expect otherwise.

An example from this critic's personal experience may help to illustrate Carter's

"Night Fantasies" is a long, dense solo piano piece, based in part on the formidably complex working-out of a long-range rhythmic relationship. Last fall I went to interview one of the pianists who had commissioned it (the late Paul Jacobs). Naturally I wanted to be familiar with it.

I had heard the record once. I bought the score and read it through. I read essays about it. I tried some of the easier pages at the piano (not finding them very easy). I studied the rhythmic structure. I played the record again following the score, and again not following it but listening intently, and again as background music while I did other things, and so on repeated. Slowly, slowly, I began to be able to distinguish one part of the work from another without looking; eventually I achieved the satisfaction of finding certain passages familiar when they arrived, and then of knowing when a bit I had liked was about to arrive.

I was certainly able to discuss the piece with Jacobs in some detail, but to this day I find a good deal of it unintelligible, and still like best the brief snippets that suggest tonal music — the bits that (accidentally?) evoke musical responses common to a larger community. I still cannot drop the needle and be confident of knowing immediately where in the piece it has landed, as I could without a second thought in a Mozart concerto I have heard only a third as often.

No doubt further exposure and study would enable me to respond more fully. But at what cost in time? The piece, to paraphrase the composer Milton Babbitt's recent essay in *Horizons* about a very different kind of densely organized modern music, is too self-referential; the attributes it has in common with other music I think I understand carry me so little of the distance to its specifics that I am daunted: I no longer feel curious to hear it more.

Of course there are at least as many ways of looking at the history of music as at a blackbird. This is a pessimistic one; there are others. Through mass media and quick travel, "classical" music reaches far more ears than ever before. Pop-based music is taking on a complexity that appeals to some listeners who have gotten off the Boulez boat, yet do not want mindless commercial junk. There are plenty of established composers less forbidding than those named above (but it may be argued that they are music's lingering past, not true heirs of the complexifying tradition that led from Bach to Boulez). "New Romantics" and minimalists are writing music that can be apprehended immediately (but don't be surprised when critics who have followed Mozart's heirs in their increasing complexity call this music simplistic, and don't be disappointed if it seems to have lost the power of individual utterance Beethoven and Bartók sought to win).

Still, if the pessimistic view is right, and if "music" means an act of communication between musician and hearer, then our era is near the descending end of a great curve that was Western music. That thought carries with it a sadness that the perennial newness of Mozart can ever lighten but never quite assuage.

That of course has been the general public's confident position for at least two generations. A professional musician, especially a

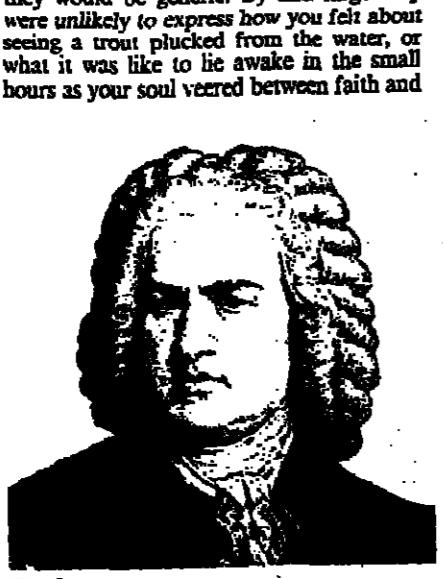


music critic, is apt to feel a sense of duty to the composers of his day — apt (since after all we're paid to spend our time in this fashion) to undertake the specialized investigations that allow appreciation of Carter, Boulez, Schoenberg, Stockhausen, and apt even to like their music.

But it is improper, surely, to suggest that the thousands of concertgoers who don't are like the handful of conservatives who couldn't deal with Beethoven, or even like the larger handful that thought Wagner mad. And thoughtful, facile, to hold that performers who will not take the time to master the intricacies of advanced new music are somehow morally delinquent. The time would have to be taken away from something else; it's no longer possible to be an "all-round" performer, any more than it is to be a dilettante well-versed in the latest advances of all the arts and sciences at once.

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Bach.



Schoenberg.

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TRAVEL

Restaurants: A Family Affair

by Patricia Wells

PARIS — It is always a rare treat to fall a little bit in love with a restaurant the first time around. It's even better to have that impression reinforced on return visits. Gérard et Nicole, a rustic and homely little dining room tucked away in the Alésia section of the 14th Arrondissement, is the kind of place you want to immediately, one of a dying breed of mom and pop establishments that have long helped to build Paris's culinary reputation.

The eight-year-old restaurant, run by Gérard Faucher and his wife, Nicole, is a pleasantly appointed spot with the charm of an auberge, decorated with china, oil paintings, country armoires and Oriental rugs the couple find on their weekend outings to flea markets around the city, and on frequent trips to the faience factory in Gien.

The Fauchers know how to run a restaurant. They've put their personal stamp on the dining room, and stay there to keep it that way. The welcome is always warm, service friendly and personal: Nicole guides the dining room as Gérard, the chef, wanders in and out of the kitchen, taking orders and chatting with the clientele. Most of their diners are regulars who come from all over the city to take part in this family affair. Certain attentions to detail — such as the oversized Burgundian wine glasses that allow you to really get a sniff and a taste of the wine, the little rounds of bitter chocolate served with their excellent coffee — let you know they care, that the customer's satisfaction matters. Michelin took note this year, and awarded them a single, hard-earned star.

Working out of a handkerchief-sized kitchen with a pair of assistants, the 30-year-old Paris-born chef turns out dishes that are as refreshing and personal as the restaurant itself. He uses good ingredients, serves honest food, weaving together a menu that's not a simple carbon copy of so many others.

Although I wouldn't recommend every dish on the menu, there are enough fine preparations to merit a visit. Sausage fans will love his salad of warm, pistachio-studded saucisson de Lyon, served recently on a bed of crisp spinach surrounded with sprinkled with grains of caviar.

Other good starters include the bright, appealing flan soufflé de cuisses de grenouilles, a warm and creamy soufflé that blends morsels of fresh, poached frog's legs, eggs, cream, shallots and garlic with just the right, light touch of saffron; as well as the roulé de saumon cru, a colorful roll of marinated, fresh salmon stuffed with vegetables and served with a vibrant rillette of salmon, a pâté-like blend of fresh and smoked salmon mixed with herbs and crème fraîche. The cold beef and chicken-based consommé, a shellfish and artichoke salad that is dominated by a contrived sweet-and-sour fruit coulis.

Faucher was trained as a butcher, and having worked at the well-known Paris charcuterie Provost, knows how to select and deal with meats. One of his best dishes is the pan-fried magret de canard, which, he notes on the menu, is an honest magret de mulard, the breed of duck that is force-fed to produce foie gras, and offers the most succulent, meatiest breasts. The magret has enjoyed such fame in recent years that there just aren't enough real duck breasts around

France to meet demand, and many restaurants pass off as magret the tiny, less flavorful breasts from ducks that have not been force fed. With his duck, Faucher serves golden potatoes, sautéed in goose fat.

Another lighter, appealing meat course is his emincé de boeuf Dijonnaise, paper-thin slices of raw beef served with a strong, creamy mustard sauce. The best of several fish courses sampled was the rich fish quenelles, served in a light shellfish sauce and sprinkled with grains of caviar.

Desserts tend to be uneven. One evening we sampled fine, fresh pastries from a rolling cart, along with a soupe glaciée de fruits rouges, a cool and sparkling blend of the freshest raspberries, currants and strawberries. On another visit we suffered through an assortment of bland and grainy sherbets served with stale, limp tuiles.

The weakest point is the small and not very interesting wine list, of which Faucher admits he's not terribly proud. But a careful eye will sort out some worthy bottles. Among them: the 1982 Sevenhuijs Clos de Papillon at 110 francs (\$12), a 1975 Saint Emilion, Château Fombrauge, at 230 francs, and the 1970 at 280 francs, as well as the round, delightful 1979 Château Brane-Cantenac, at 230 francs.

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INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

SALZBURG, Festival (tel: 42541). CONCERTS — Aug. 25 and 26: Mozarteum Orchestra, Gerhard Weinberger conductor (Mozart).

Aug. 26: Wiener Philharmoniker Orchestra, Riccardo Muti conductor, Giorgio Sollima violin (Mozart).

Aug. 27: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Herbert von Karajan conductor (Mozart).

Aug. 28: Boston Symphony Orchestra, Seiji Ozawa conductor (Mahler).

Aug. 31: Boston Philharmonic Orchestra, Seiji Ozawa conductor, Yo-Yo Ma cello (Beethoven).

OPERA — Aug. 25 and 29: "Der Rosenkavalier" (Strauss).

Aug. 27: "Così Fan Tutte" (Mozart).

Aug. 28: "Idomeneo" (Mozart).

Aug. 26, 30: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).

RECITAL — Aug. 25: James Levine piano (Purcell, Faure).

VIENNA, Arkadenhof (tel: 1515). CONCERTS — Tonkunstlerorchesters, Aug. 28: Franz Allers conductor (Tchaikovsky).

Aug. 30: Lubomir Ronzansky conductor (Beethoven).

Bösendorfer Hall (tel: 65.66.51).

Aug. 29: Johannes Kropfstein piano (Chopin, Brahms).

Aug. 31: Herbert Stucky viola, Manfred Stammer piano (Holzmeister, Schubert, Bach).

Aug. 30: English Chamber (tel: 42.12.60).

THEATER — Through August: "Noz und Gertie" (Morley).

International Theater (tel: 31.62.72).

THEATER — Through August: "The Mousetrap" (Christie), "Agnès of God" (Piehlener).

Konsulhaus (tel: 65.21.140).

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "1984: Looking Ahead to 2000."

RECITAL — Aug. 26: José Francisco Alonso piano (Beethoven).

Historisches Museum der Stadt (tel: 42.80.4).

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 16: "Gustav Klimt."

© Volkskunst (tel: 954.92.00).

RECITALS — Aug. 26: Christian Ojemann organ (Liszt).

Aug. 27: Philip Swanson organ (16th- and 17th-century music).

BELGIUM

GRUGES, Memling Museum (tel: 33.44.32). EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Pieter Pourbus, Master-painter."

BRUSSELS, Musée d'Ixelles (tel: 511.90.84).

WEEKEND

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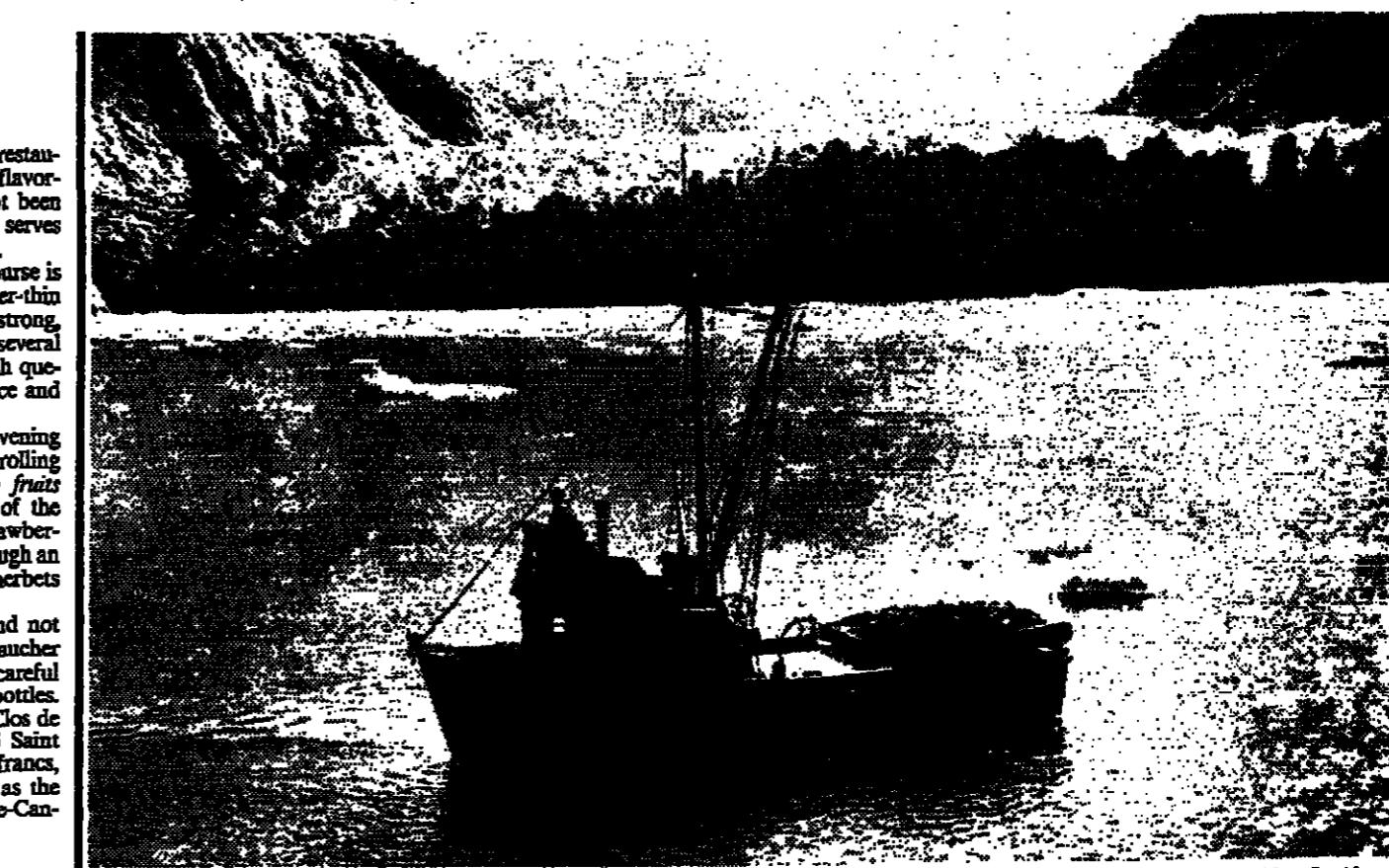
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INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

ITALY

LIVORNO, Villa Maria (tel: 29155). EXHIBITION — To Sept. 9: "Scultura Modigliani."

PESCARO, Rossini Opera Festival (tel: 33184).

RECITALS — To Sept. 9: "The Hard-Won Image."

To Oct. 14: "Viaggio a Reims." Claudio Abbado director.

To Nov. 4: "A.R. Penck" paintings.

EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 13: "Robots."

To Sept. 2: "William Kent (1685-1748)."

To Sept. 30: "Rococo: Art and Design in Hogarth's England."

STREZA, Palazzo dei Congressi (tel: 31055).

CONCERTS — Aug. 27: Czech Philharmonic Orchestra, Václav Neumann conductor (Smetana, Dvorak).

RECITALS — Aug. 26: Hartmut Höll piano (Brahms).

EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 13: "Robots."

To Sept. 2: "William Kent (1685-1748)."

To Sept. 30: "Rococo: Art and Design in Hogarth's England."

TRENTO, Palazzo del Congressi (tel: 31055).

CONCERTS — Aug. 27: Czech Philharmonic Orchestra, Václav Neumann conductor (Smetana, Dvorak).

RECITALS — Aug. 26: Hartmut Höll piano (Brahms).

EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 13: "Robots."

To Sept. 2: "William Kent (1685-1748)."

To Sept. 30: "Rococo: Art and Design in Hogarth's England."

VILLONGO, Palazzo Comi Passi (tel: 242.226).

EXHIBITION — To Oct. 7: "Giorgio de Chirico."

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.45).

CONCERTS — Aug. 25: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Charles Dutoit conductor (Berio).

Aug. 26: Promenade Orchestra, Jan Stulen conductor (Strauss).

Aug. 28: Amsterdam Baroque Orchestra, Ton Koopman conductor (Monteverdi).

RECITALS — Aug. 26: Hartmut Höll piano (Brahms).

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 13: "Robots."

To Sept. 2: "William Kent (1685-1748)."

To Sept. 30: "Rococo: Art and Design in Hogarth's England."

NETHERLANDS

EDINBURGH, Festival (tel: 226.40.01).

CONCERTS — Aug. 25: Australian Youth Orchestra (Smetana, Strauss).

Aug. 26: Boston Symphony Orchestra, Yo-Yo Ma cello (Dvorak, Shostakovich).

RECITALS — Aug. 25: Hartmut Höll piano (Brahms).

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 13: "Robots."

To Sept. 2: "William Kent (1685-1748)."

To Sept. 30: "Rococo: Art and Design in Hogarth's England."

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, Festival (tel: 226.40.01).

CONCERTS — Aug. 25: Australian Youth Orchestra (Smetana, Strauss).

Aug. 26: Boston Symphony Orchestra, Yo-Yo Ma cello (Dvorak, Shostakovich).

RECITALS — Aug. 25: Yo-Yo Ma cello (Bach).

Aug. 26: Eduardo Fernández guitar (Bach).

Aug. 30: Koenig Ensemble (Bonner, Beethoven).

RECITAL — Aug. 22: Borodin Trio (Rachmaninov, Beethoven).

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 13: "Robots."

To Sept. 2: "William Kent (1685-1748)."

To Sept. 30: "Rococo: Art and Design in Hogarth's England."

SWITZERLAND

ASCONA, Music Festival (tel: 355.54.44).

RECITALS — Aug. 28: Lynn Harrell cello, Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Beethoven, Rachmaninov).

Aug. 30: Alexis Weissenberg piano (Haydn, Schumann, Liszt).

BASEL, Kunstmuseum (tel: 29.

TRAVEL

Traveler Beware: Some Caveats and Cautionary Information

BEYOND the expected barriers of another language and unfamiliar customs, foreign destinations can present characteristic problems — even dangers — for those unacquainted with the country. These difficulties may range from taxi overcharges in Mexico City to illegal money-exchange offers in Eastern Europe to seeming bargains in overnight "antique" art in Asia. High inflation in Argentina leads to abuses as well as to honest mistakes, and crimes against tourists are increasing in many places. The following is the first part of a collection of caveats, cautions and inside tips from New York Times correspondents and contributors on what to watch out for in their areas. The second part will appear on Aug. 31.

GERMANY

The main danger for the unsuspecting tourist in West Germany is how efficient things are. You can't count on trains or planes to be a little late — the way you increasingly can in many other places — giving you a late-sleeping or sloth margin. Both arrive and depart with a punctuality that is almost chilling: I once saw a man in the Bonn railroad station resetting his watch by an arriving InterCity from Frankfurt. West German airports are also brisk places. Lufthansa is surely the world's most consistently on-time airline.

Super-efficiency can be a trap, though. If you make a hotel reservation and do not show, German hoteliers will pursue you to the ends of the earth to get your money. The Red Lion Hotel in Ulm penalized me the Deutsche mark equivalent of \$15 over a misunderstanding when I appeared a day later than expected with my family. A protest to the Ulm tourist bureau fell on deaf ears.

East Germany is another story. The cash-hungry comrades in the other Germany have developed speed traps and outrageous traffic fines to a level of — yes, efficiency — that would make a Georgia trooper smile in wonder. If you exceed the 100 kilometer-an-hour (62-mile-an-hour) speed limit on the East German autobahn system by so much as 10 kilometers you can expect a savage fine. There is a case on record of a West German fined \$2,142.86 for speeding. Needless to say, the East German cops go for the people who can be expected to pay such fines — capitalists in big cars. (The fact that the West Germans paid for a good chunk of the East German autobahn system, particularly roads leading to West Berlin, has not softened the East Germans a whit.) Fines, which must be paid in hard currency (Deutsche marks or dollars), are also liberally slapped on drivers who fail to leave their turn signals flashing while driving in the left lane. The left lane is for passing only.

Visitors to East Germany and to other Communist countries in Eastern Europe are wise to avoid any kind of black-market currency transactions. Agents provocateurs abound. Also, it's worth keeping in mind that most hotel rooms and hotel telephones can be, and perhaps are, bugged. When crossing into East Berlin from West Berlin, leave behind Western newspapers and magazines, which otherwise may be confiscated. And cling tightly to the visa slip that is stuck into your passport. Without it, you will have trouble getting back.

James M. Markham

SPAIN

Happily for the visitor to Spain, Spaniards usually inflict their most imaginative money-extorting schemes on each other. The man in dark glasses who wants to trade a "winning" lottery ticket for cash because he has to dash off to catch a train isn't about to try the ploy on a tourist, who wouldn't buy a lottery ticket in the first place.

For the most part, the visitor can lower his guard and enjoy Spain's hospitable wonders without worrying that the tourist guide's bus is nonexistent, that the innkeeper will inflate his bill or that the maître d'hôtel is recommending the most expensive dish in the house. It is a country where honor still counts.

There is one exception, however, and it's something that is particularly disturbing to people on holiday in a foreign country — crime. Crime is rising rapidly throughout Spain — it is up 32 percent over last year — and it's a sad fact that in some areas the favored victims are tourists.

In Seville, for example, a purse that dangles on a long strap or is left on the back of a chair or on the vacant seat of a car is asking to be stolen. The same is true in Barcelona, where so many foreigners have had their wallets and handbags lifted while walking along the famed Ramblas at night that foreign consulates have asked for additional policemen to be assigned to the Gothic quarter. So far, the request has gone unheeded.

In Madrid, pickpockets now loiter at the airports and main tourist areas, including McDonald's and other fast-food outlets along the Gran Via. Especially dangerous is the Puerta del Sol, where thieves operate in gangs. One elderly American couple was recently caught in a trap. A group of youths sprayed them with yellow paint. A passerby stopped to express concern and help them clean up. While doing so, he lifted their money and passports.

John Darnton

ROME

When in Rome, do as... If you do, you'll have a marvelous time. You'll live for a few days surrounded by beauty, you'll eat well at reasonable prices, you'll find a people that is kind even — supreme test — to tourists. And in doing as the Romans do, you'll also beware of the pickpocket and the purse-snatcher, two species of predators that through the ages have feasted on the traveler even more voracious than on the indigenous.

Use the hotel safe for your valuables and passports; even if you keep your money in traveler's checks and even though the U.S. Embassy has richer experience than most in issuing replacement passports expeditiously. Who wants to stand on line at American Express or at the consulate when Rome lies at your feet and the flight back is sooner than you wish?

As a general rule, apply greater caution in dealing with those who solicit your custom at places that are particular tourist targets than with ordinary taxi drivers or waiters. That means, check whether the tour that is offered by operators around your hotel cannot be obtained for much less at a travel agency or by dealing directly with the tour companies that advertise. Be a bit more cautious with taxi drivers who accost you at the airport; a bargain. And do not accept the first price asked by the guide who offers to take you through the classical ruins. They are useful companions, but they charge what they think the traffic will bear and tend to aim high.

Henry Kamm

PARIS

Who's to say that Paris taxi drivers are sharper out to slice their pound of flesh from every visitor's hide? Nobody, but the fare schedule governing Paris cabs would make an easy job of overcharging or picking up and pocketing even the smallest morsel from one of Greece's numerous archaeological sites, could in certain cases lead to several years in prison.

Greece's drug laws are also the strictest in the West. Most countries give harsh sentences for narcotics smuggling, but in Greece even smoking a marijuana cigarette carries a minimum two-year sentence without the right to bail or an alternative fine.

Exporting any sizable amount of foreign currency can also lead to prosecution and a heavy fine. So it is worth spending 10 minutes upon arrival in the country to declare whatever cash you may have with you. One is then allowed to re-export the same amount upon departure.

Less known to travelers is the persistence of a law whereby swimming or sunbathing in the nude, even on the most isolated beach, can lead to prosecution by any member of the public who feels offended. Police are likely to take action themselves if this is done on a popular and commonly frequented beach, with the penalty reaching up to several months imprisonment, which, however, is automatically commuted to a fine per day sentenced.

For someone arriving in Paris at either Charles de Gaulle or Orly airports, technically part of the Paris suburbs, the meter should read "libre" on entering the cab. When the driver turns the meter on, an 8-franc charge (just under \$1) should appear.

The letter alongside it should read B, except from 10 P.M. to 6:30 A.M. when the fare goes up and the meter should read C. As you drive into Paris, and you come off the main highways and onto the multilane road ringing the city, known as *le périphérique*, the driver (except on Sundays or holidays) should change the rate to the cheaper A or B schedule, depending on the time of day. All weekday and Saturday fares within the city are A fares, except at the specified night hours. During the day, suburban trips are on the B tariff once the city line is crossed; from 10 P.M. to 6:30 A.M. on weekdays and Saturdays, going from Paris to the suburbs, for example, means starting with a B fare and then going to the C schedule once you are out of the city.

Paul Anastasi

ISRAEL

Israel's streets are remarkably safe, notwithstanding the country's wartime and tense image. Muggings, purse snatching, assaults or terrorist bombs are highly infrequent.

The place to watch out is the crowded beaches. Young women have struck up friendships with men who victimized them, while men raised in conservative Middle Eastern societies sometimes assume scantily robed women are inviting sex.

There is also thievery on the beaches. One method is to steal hotel keys while the tourist is swimming and to search his rooms. The U.S. Embassy urges tourists to leave their passports in safe-deposit boxes before going to the beach.

Stay away from seedy types around the hotels offering to pay about 30 percent more than the official rate for foreign currency. This is illegal and the money changer will take you to a darkened hallway for the transfer. One trick they then employ is to fold shekel notes in such a way that each is tallied twice as the wad is counted quickly and surely.

Due to legal complexities, black-market transactions are not illegal in the Israeli-occupied Arab areas. However, a new regulation has reduced the incentive for such dealings. Only those paying hotel bills and other expenses in foreign currency are entitled to exemption from the 15 percent value added tax.

* USA & TRANSWORLD



Illustration by Deo Ceballos

On Sundays and holidays, everything inside Paris is on the B schedule. Anything beyond the city is a C tariff. So arriving at a Paris airport on a Sunday, regardless of the hour, means starting on C and going down to B once you hit *le périphérique* and the city.

If this sounds complicated, here's more: Your first piece of luggage is free, but there is a charge of 2.20 francs for each additional piece weighing over five kilos. Unwieldy baggage like skis or baby carriages costs 3 francs per item. If the taxi driver remembers, he can charge you 3.30 francs extra for picking up at an airport or a railway station.

John Vinocur

GREECE

There are four major risk areas tourists often get involved in, and that could result in serious legal problems and even imprisonment: antiquities, narcotics, exporting foreign currency and, yes, nude swimming.

An antique or modern-day icon bought in any respectable shop is not likely to raise any questions when exported from the country.

But purchasing such items illegally or picking up and pocketing even the smallest morsel from one of Greece's numerous archaeological sites, could in certain cases lead to several years in prison.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1984

TECHNOLOGY

Computer Firms Racing To Offer Multiuser Systems

By DAVID E. SANGER
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the boozing days of mainframe and minicomputers, users sat at terminals and shared the powers of a central brain. Then, because sharing was slow and cumbersome, came the personal computer: a single microprocessor serving a single master.

Now, personal computers have been installed by the thousands in corporate offices, often with more enthusiasm than planning. And the rush is on to find ways for these computers to share their files and programs at will, without losing the speed and flexibility that have made personal computers so attractive.

In fact, such multiuser systems have been on the market for several years, made by small companies like Fortune Systems, Altos Computer Systems and Durango Systems Inc. But last week, International Business Machines Corp. introduced its Personal Computer AT, which can support at least three — and ultimately 16 — users at one time.

The race is on to develop operating systems, mostly variations of American Telephone & Telegraph Co.'s Unix system, that will make a far more complex generation of microcomputers as easy to use as their older cousins.

"Until now, the world has not really believed in Unix and multiuser systems," said James S. Campbell, chairman of Fortune Systems. "Now it will."

Operating systems are most frequently likened to a traffic cop, the program that tells a computer to pick up a piece of data through this disk drive, route it through this processor and send it to that printer. On ordinary personal computers, most users can ignore the operating system; it works silently in the background.

Unfortunately, operating systems for multiuser computers are far more complex than for single-user machines, and more than a few have come to market half-dressed. Many versions of Unix — and scores of them have been developed by companies that have licensed the basic Unix technology from AT&T — still require significant technical prowess on the part of the operator.

WHAT makes the problem so complicated is that a multiuser operating system must allocate the scarce resource of the microprocessor's time and power. While a single-user system receives one instruction at a time, machines like the new Personal Computer AT juggle many at once:

"The trick is protecting each user's file, and each user's program, from fooling up somebody using the computer at the same time," said George Alexey, the marketing manager of high-performance microprocessors at Intel Corp., developer of the 80286 chip, which is used in the new IBM machine.

To accomplish the task, the 80286 included features not found on the Intel 8088, used in other IBM machines. The newer chip can divide the computer's memory system into segments. Each user and each program is assigned a set of "addresses" in that memory space and cannot go beyond the limit.

Redesigning the microprocessor was only part of the trick. Unix itself, which was originally designed to run on minicomputers like Digital Equipment Corp.'s VAX systems, had to be adapted for use on a variety of machines, yielding a variety of different versions of Unix.

Now some order may emerge, however. IBM settled on one Unix derivative for its new AT, marketed by Microsoft Corp. under the label Xenix, and many observers believe that it has the best chance of emerging as the industry standard. Its main competition is Unix V, a new version of Unix released by AT&T, and the first that the telephone giant seems intent on marketing as a commercial product.

Both Microsoft and AT&T make various claims about the superiority of their versions, and it is still too early to say which will emerge as the best. Xenix includes a system known as "record and file locking," which prevents one user from changing the contents of a computer file while another is working on the same file. Unix V is said to be more powerful, allowing more users to work on the system at once.

AT&T promises to improve its system soon, and Microsoft has vowed to match any Unix V improvements.

Currency Rates

Lots interbank rates on Aug. 23, excluding fees.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4 P.M. EDT.

	S	E	D.M.	F.F.	I.L.	G.M.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	3.236	4.234	112.27	34.73	8.034	5.591	72.51	12.27	142.7
Brussels	3.271	4.271	103.46	35.29	8.074	5.631	73.51	12.31	143.7
Milan	3.236	4.234	112.27	34.73	8.034	5.591	72.51	12.27	142.7
Paris	3.236	4.234	112.27	34.73	8.034	5.591	72.51	12.27	142.7
New York	3.236	4.234	112.27	34.73	8.034	5.591	72.51	12.27	142.7
London (S)	1.213	—	2.7413	11.552	2.3585	4.202	75.945	3.178	314.25
Paris (S)	1.213	—	2.7413	11.552	2.3585	4.202	75.945	3.178	314.25
Ames	1.749	2.223	1.749	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York (S)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris (C)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris (B)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris (L)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris (M)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris (S)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris (T)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris (U)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris (V)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris (W)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris (X)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris (Y)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris (Z)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ECU	0.7277	0.965	2.2257	4.645	1.9637	2.2116	14.15	1.9275	18.15
SDR	1.0784	0.7769	2.0265	4.9704	1.8954	2.3057	16.015	1.9725	24.549

• Sterling 1.2792 Irish £
• Commercial frs. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (* units of 100 (x) units of 1,000 (y) units of 10,000 (z) U.S. dollars (A.U. Australian dollars)
• O.L. not quoted; N.A. not available.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits Aug. 23

	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
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SPORTS

VANTAGE POINT/Tony Kornheiser

Without Cosell, Monday Night Won't Be So Bright

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Nearly 14 years ago, on Sept. 21, 1970, ABC, a desperate and distant third in the ratings, changed the face of prime-time television by unleashing Howard Cosell and the National Football League—most definitely in that order—on an unsuspecting public.

Monday night was never the same with him. "Monday Night Football" won't be the same without him.

Love him or hate him, crave him or curse him, Cosell did more to popularize sports on television than anyone else. Ever.

Sports Illustrated's Frank Deford, the best sportswriter we have, says of Cosell: "He is sports in our time." Says Washington Post TV critic Tom Shales: "He is the key figure"—compared to him, the other sportscasters are "peepers and putters, Ken dolls in blazers."

Without Cosell, televised sports might never have come out of the furnished basements and into the family rooms, out of the wasteland of the weekend afternoon and into the teeming marketplace of prime time.

He is, as they say, some kind of responsible.

And we haven't seen or heard the last of him. Cosell will continue to do radio, continue to appear on "SportsBeat," the best (too often the only) attempt at television sports journalism, and will continue to engage us or enrage us at Big Event horse races and baseball games.

But he will do no more "Monday Night Football." Its loss is ours.

"My mind was made up after I got done with the World Series last year. I didn't want to do it again," Cosell said Wednesday. But after meeting with Roone Arledge, president of ABC News and Sports, and other network brass, Cosell was coaxed back.

"But my heart wasn't in it. I found myself growing more and more fatigued. It was my obligation to run the Monday luncheon we held in the city where the game was played. After the luncheon came the ABC cocktail party, usually at the stadium, where again I was the principal figure. Then I had to add-in the halftime highlights package. By the time the game started, I was used up."

This time around there was no budging him. "My primary consideration at this point in time is my family," Cosell said. "My wife is sick of the travel, sick of the games. She had down the law as far as 'Monday Night Football' was concerned." Then, in the soft voice and hesitant tone he keeps well hidden from the public, Cosell said, "I'm in my mid-60s. I don't know how many years I've got left..."

There were other considerations. Cosell had become—can anyone not feel his revision as his words drip like



Howard Cosell: He 'unlocked the door.'

battery acid?—"utterly bored with the games, utterly bored with the jockocracy" of TV sportscasting. If I proved anything at the Olympics, I proved what you can do when you're not saddled with a jock. Don Meredith makes a very valid contribution. I love O.J. Simpson, and he loves me. But as a matter of principle I simply don't believe in the jockocracy."

If being in the booth with jocks hampered Cosell, it always elevated them. The fact is he didn't do it his way as much as he did it their way, for the good of the show. "People don't appreciate how well Howard has featured those with whom he has worked," Dick Enberg, the respected NBC sportscaster, said Wednesday. "When he

likes you, he can make you look great on the air. That's an art. He made Meredith. Last year, time and again he set up O.J. perfectly. I'll really miss his balance on those games. Taking nothing away from the other guys, when Howard said something, you listened. Isn't that why we're here?"

Once and for all: The reason so many people tuned in on Monday nights wasn't that some former all-pro explained how the tight end shot the seam, and all the rest of that jock garbage. The reason they tuned in was Cosell.

A former lawyer known for his ornate acerbic wit and biting commentary, Cosell was contentious and controversial—but he was compelling. "He's had a remarkable career," Neal Filon, president of CBS Sports, said Wednesday. "Howard Cosell is one of kind."

Without him, sports would still be on the weekend. Those who carp that he doesn't know the game, is two self-aggrandizing, is full of sound and fury signifying nothing, should be ashamed of themselves. First, they are wrong. Second, they miss the point.

There were plenty of games to watch on Sunday. Monday had to be more than a game to develop and hold an audience. By standing parallel to the game and owing nothing to it—by demythologizing and demystifying it, by bullying it and not being bullied by it—Cosell made it into an event that now is part of American pop culture.

Said NFL Commissioner Pete Rozelle, reflecting on Cosell's departure: "I question if it will hurt the ratings. But he sure is hell to the people for us in the first place."

Cosell became a phenomenon through "Monday Night Football" and it became a phenomenon through him. As Deford says: "Feel sorry for people who turn off the sound" when Cosell is broadcasting. "The poor bastards missed the game."

I'm prejudiced. I'm a Cosell fan. So listen to Enberg, a Cosell rival: "Howard opened a door that 15 and 20 years ago was well locked. Then you took the company line. If you thought a call was wrong, you didn't say so. You said, 'Well, the umpire was closer to it than I was.' You didn't criticize the calls, the players or the organization. Howard was the first one to be critical and journalistic."

"Now after you unlock that door, there's a long hallway to walk. Howard's at the end of it—the rest of us don't walk that far. I'm not a critical broadcaster; I'm probably the captain of the vanillas. But I'm grateful that I can say critical things, and all of us should be thankful to Howard for that."

"It's a black mark against our profession that we haven't given him his due respect. I wish my colleagues would say, 'He was a giant.'"

Consider it said.

Twins Increase Lead on Sweep

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILWAUKEE — Mickey Fletcher's run-scoring single in the eighth inning lifted the Minnesota Twins to a 4-3 victory and a sweep of a doubleheader with the Milwaukee Brewers here Wednesday night.

In the opener, Mike Smithson hit a six-hitter and Kirby Puckett doubled, tripled and drove in two runs to pace the Twins' 5-2 victory.

The sweep widened the Twins' lead to 5½ games over second-place

Brewers bases-empty home runs, Ben Oglivie's in the second inning and Cecil Cooper's in the ninth.

"As long as I give up solo jobs, I'll be all right," said Smithson, who has been tagged for a team-leading 28 homers this year.

Angels 2, Yankees 1

In New York, Bobby Grich broke a scoreless tie with a sixth-inning homer and doubled in another run as California broke a seven-game losing streak with a 2-1 victory over the Yankees. Grich's eighth-inning double, following singles by Rob Picciolo and Juan Beniquez, gave the Angels an insurance run and knocked out Ray Fontenot (6-8). Doug DeCinces and Angel Manager John McNamara were ejected in the second by home-plate umpire John Hirschbeck for continuing an argument over a first-inning called third strike on DeCinces. The ejections were only the second and third for the Angels this season.

Indians 3, Blue Jays 3

In Toronto, George Vukovich keyed a seven-run first with a two-run single and Brett Butler had four hits to lead Cleveland to its eighth consecutive victory, a 13-3 rout of the Blue Jays.

Rays 6, Red Sox 2

In Boston, Willie Wilson had four consecutive hits and scored three times, Lynn Jones drove in three runs and Darryl Motley hit a two-run home run as Kansas City downed the Red Sox, 6-2.

Tigers 11, A's 4

In Detroit, Marty Castillo drove in three runs with a single and a triple and Juan Berenguer pitched seven innings of five-hit ball as the

Tigers routed Oakland, 11-4, to sweep a three-game series. Detroit also ended Carney Lansford's hitting streak at 24 games.

Orioles 4, Mariners 0

In Baltimore, Wayne Gross hit a two-run homer and Scott McGraw pitched his third shutout of 1984 as the Orioles beat Seattle, 4-0.

Rangers 3, White Sox 1

In Arlington, Texas, Mickey Rivers had a homer and two singles drove in two runs and scored twice to back the strong pitching of Danny Darwin as Texas defeated Chicago, 3-1. Darwin, who had lost four games in a row and six of his last seven, struck out three and walked three in improving to 7-9.

Astros 8, Cubs 3

In the National League, in Chicago, Jose Cruz's grand-slam home run capped a seven-run second and Nolan Ryan (11-7) pitched a five-hitter as Houston beat the Cubs, 8-3, ending Chicago's winning streak at four. Ryan struck out 12, his high for the season; it was the 15th time this career he has fanned 10 or more batters in a game.

Giants 7, Phillies 5

In San Francisco, pinch hitter Johnnie LaMaster broke an eight-inning tie with a two-out infield single that helped the Giants to a 7-5 triumph over Philadelphia.

Pirates 5, Dodgers 3

In Los Angeles, Dan Driessen and Tim Wallach started the 11th inning with back-to-back doubles and Mike Stenhouse added a two-run single propelling Montreal to a 5-3 verdict over the Dodgers. Los Angeles scored a run in the bottom

of the inning against Gary Lucas, but Dick Garpening came on for his first save of the year.

Cardinals 6, Reds 3

In Cincinnati, Mike Jorgensen and Terry Pendleton hit home runs to help Joaquin Andujar gain his 17th victory, tops in the major leagues, as St. Louis defeated the Reds, 6-3.

Pirates 7, Braves 2

In Pittsburgh, Larry McWilliams pitched a four-hitter and drove in two runs while Lee Lacy had three

hits and scored twice in leading the Pirates over Atlanta, 7-2.

Mets 5, Padres 2

In San Diego, Dwight Gooden survived Greg Nettles' seventh homer in six games and went on to pitch a three-hitter as New York beat the Padres, 5-2. Gooden (12-8) struck out nine batters to raise his total for the season to 202, the highest in the major leagues. The 19-year-old right-hander is the 11th player in the history of the majors to reach the 200-strikeout plateau in his first season. (AP, UPI)

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SCOREBOARD

Transition

BASEBALL

NATIONAL LEAGUE
MINNESOTA—Placed Chris Snyder, pitcher, on the 15-day disabled list, called out Jason Jimenez, shortstop, from Toledo of international baseball.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
HOUSTON—Signed Mitchell Wiggin, shortstop, and Andy Roberts, catcher, to minor league contracts.

INDIANA—Signed Tom McNamee, pitcher, and Alvin Gentry, running back. Placed Ricky Carter, running back, and Petey Hodges, shortstop, on waivers.

KANSAS CITY—Signed Rich Morris, pitcher, and Mike Schaeffer, wide receiver.

DETROIT—Signed Eric Williams, pitcher.

DETROIT—Signed Mike Williams, pitcher.

DETROIT—Signed Steve Fox, Carl Hoerner, and Kenner Lewis, defensive backs.

DETROIT—Signed Ed McCaffrey, defensive back.

DETROIT—Signed Jimmie Johnson, offensive tackle.

DETROIT—Signed Jimmie

PEOPLE

Midair Bouquets **Mark Woman's 9,000th Jump**

Valentina Zakharenko celebrated her 9,000th parachute jump by receiving five bouquets of flowers from other parachutists while floating toward Earth. Tass said Thursday, "She is the first woman to have made such a number of jumps, which most men can only envy." Tass said, without saying if it was a world or Soviet record. Zakharenko trains other women parachutists, Tass added.

Diana, Princess of Wales, who is expecting her second child next month, made a 700-mile (1,126-kilometer) round trip Wednesday for the funeral of an uncle who committed suicide. The princess traveled from Balmoral Castle, the royal family's vacation home in Scotland, to Sandringham in eastern England, where a service was held in the parish church for Lord Fermoy, who shot himself Sunday. Lord Fermoy, 45, was the brother of Princess Diana's mother, Frances Shand Kydd. Family members said that Lord Fermoy was suffering from depression.

"My life was back together again," he said, "and I realized that the only thing that completely satisfied me was cinema. I told myself, 'You really haven't done what you wanted to do in movies. You owe yourself a revenge, a comeback.'"

Revenge took the form of "La Crème," released last year, and the comeback was successful. As the title suggests, it was another film about the police. "I went back to movies with a genre I was familiar with, the thriller," Labro said.

Besides being a study of Paris's physical geography, Labro's latest project, a \$3.4-million production, is also a small study in the social geography of the city's upper strata. The title, Labro says frankly, "is a stereotype, but you should never be scared of dealing with clichés and stereotypes."

And one of the striking things is that the film shows the extent to which the "Rive Droite" and the "Rive Gauche" are coming to resemble each other.

Once a haven for rebels, academics, radicals and artists, the Left Bank now includes large stretches of territory that are a kind of gentrified version of Manhattan's West Side. Paris-style, a place where only the relatively well-off can afford to live.

"The title is nice, it sounds good, it means something," Labro said. "But it doesn't have the sociological and political connotations it used to have. Some parts of the Seventh are so grand bourgeois that it doesn't make any difference," he said, speaking of the wealthy seventh arrondissement on the Left Bank.

Persuading Depardieu to take a part in the film was a guarantee of attention, if not sure success. And Labro, who wrote the film with his second wife, Francoise, said Depardieu and his friends helped improve the script, which went through five drafts, in part by adding humor.

"It's the first movie I've made that doesn't have a gun in it," he said with a grin. "I guess that means I'm more mature."

OBSERVER

Terminal Confusion

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Whenever I read one of those stories about boy geniuses who are astounding the computer industry, I start thinking back to them. "If you boys are so brilliant," I ask, "how come you're too dumb to hire a good advertising agency?"

This question has been puzzling me since I decided that maybe the time had come to replace my typewriters with computers. Computer experts, everybody said, made typing so much easier. Before rushing to the computer shop and throwing myself into the jaws of a computer salesman, I turned to the weight of magazines and newspapers nowadays.

Here is a typical ad: It shows the usual photo of what looks like a TV screen mounted on top of a typewriter keyboard, and big type says, "Save \$999!"

But I am not interested in saving \$999. Last spring I saved hundreds of thousands of dollars by not buying an apartment in Manhattan. I am all saved out. What I want to do now is spend — spend for a new computer. First, though, I want to know what the price is, and this ad does not say.

In fact, it says almost nothing that could be intelligible to any customer without a degree in electronics. My eye is caught, though, by big black letters that say: "Free Facet Type Selector Program — up to 92 type styles options!"

Here is advertising at its dullest. The shopper is looking for a machine that will make his job easier. So what does the ad promise? That this particular machine will compel him — before writing a single word on it — to decide in which of 92 type styles he wants the machine to display his prose.

Here is another ad. With commendable frankness it says, "\$3,395." With equal candor I say, "Too much." For reasons too dull to go into, I more frequently between three widely separated places on the East Coast and keep a typewriter at each. Replacing those typewriters with \$3,395 computers would cost more than \$11,000, counting \$840 in New York sales tax. This is a lot of money just to make writing a little easier.

Still, we have to be modern. So what I am looking for is either three

computers costing about \$250 apiece, or a single computer in the same price range that is sturdy built, shows 16 lines of writing and weighs about 12 pounds, so it can be carried around the country without backbreaking strain.

After months of studying the ads in quest of this machine, I am ready to give up. After scanning thousands of ads I have yet to find one that tells you how much the advertised machine weighs, whether it can withstand a fall from an overhead luggage compartment and whether emergency repairs can be done at home with little more difficulty than it takes to change a typewriter ribbon.

What the industry's advertising does say to the customer suggests the computer people are more interested in selling to the limited market of electronics hobbyists and engineers than to the mass-market customer who couldn't care less how many angels can dance on the head of a silicon chip.

Here is a typical ad boasting, for example, about a machine that has "128K memory and 640K expandability." Who knows what that means? Who cares?

No, I am not a complete dunce. When people said the computer revolution was on, I read a book that explained what 128K means: what a 20-megabyte drive is, and how RAM differs from ROM.

I forgot it on purpose, because it didn't seem like information that anybody would want cluttering his brain unless he was in the business of building or repairing computers. I once learned how to light bulb works and then deliberately forgot it for the same reason.

The light bulb industry has since sold me thousands of light bulbs without ever trying to bully me into marveling at the engineering specifications of its products. Sure, their package has a little mystifying information about "lumens," to show you the manufacturer could talk engineering if he had to, but basically all the light bulb industry tells you is how bright the thing is and what it costs.

That's not much, but it's more than you get from the computer ads, which tell you only how dumb they are.

New York Times Service

A Movie Version of Gentrified Paris

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

PARIS — There is the Paris of slums, piles of uncollected garbage, knaves, punks and thieves, the dingiest of bars and the meanest of side streets. This Paris may not appeal to many people, but the director Philippe Labro thinks it appeals a lot — too much really — to those who make movies.

And so comes Labro's riposte, in the form of "Rive Droite, Rive Gauche," a film, scheduled to be released in France this fall, that stars Gérard Depardieu and Nathalie Baye as members of the French "Big Chill" generation who grow tired of being "yupies."

The Paris that Depardieu and Baye pass through is hardly the city of the down-and-out. They meet at a party at the Musée des Arts Decoratifs. Their love affair is carried on in the splendor of the Hotel Crillon. When they need to meet discreetly, they lose themselves among the tourists in the Jardin des Tuilleries. Baye's dealings with a lecherous civil servant pass across a table at the Jules Verne, the trendy new restaurant atop the Eiffel Tower.

Even Labro's taste in bureaucracy proved prophetically consistent with his best-and-brightest theme. For a scene in a government ministry, he chose the offices of the former industry minister, Laurent Fabius. Fabius, himself the product of a classic Right Bank neighborhood, is now the prime minister.

"It's the product of my own obsessive idea of showing Paris and using Paris," Labro said. "It's the most beautiful city I've ever been in and it's not always filmed that way. Directors have a tendency to use Paris as a backdrop for gloomy, nihilistic stories. That's fine — but we call it 'ville des lumières.' The Paris that I love, I haven't seen it in movies for years."

But if Labro wanted to film Paris, he did not want to do it obtrusively, with a lot of unchic, panoramic shots. "I don't think you should ever bow to the locale," he said. "I never show big overview shots of Paris. It's just right there in the background. You see the Arc de Triomphe



Director Philippe Labro (left) discussing Paris street scene with Gérard Depardieu.

somewhere, but it's back there somewhere."

The technique, he said, was to take the script and try to choose a spot that would be appropriate to the story and show off a bit of Paris at the same time. "If the scene calls for a hotel room, why not the Crillon?" Labro said.

The Paris he shows belongs to the "BC-BG" people, an abbreviation for "bon chic, bon genre," a phrase that combines the concepts of style and good breeding. Labro is not trying to praise BC-BG values. In fact, both Depardieu and Baye play characters who have suddenly had enough with striving and decide to revolt. But they do so in decidedly BC-BG ways, and the Depardieu character ends up on the front pages of the newspapers.

Depardieu plays Paul Scenqua, a lawyer who started out to do good and ended up doing well. Baye plays Sacha, a publicist who decides her business is as corrupt as his. He is married. They have been together for a while,

but he had a falling-out with the government network, which he traces to his signing of a letter protesting censorship of news reports of the student revolt in May 1968. "That ended my relationship with television for a while," he said.

He was fortunate, he said, that someone came along with money looking for new directors. "She

asked me if I had an idea for a film," he recalls. "I said, 'Of course.' And of course I didn't, but I found one pretty quickly."

"tout Peut Arriver" ("Anything Can Happen") was the result in 1969. It was an autobiographical, about a young journalist's adventures on the road, and was marked by the spirit of the '60s. Labro recalls that it got good reviews, "but it was a commercial disaster."

According to Labro, the film is about people "who suddenly put everything in their lives into question," and that is a little bit the story of Philippe Labro.

At 47, he has already had two careers as a filmmaker and two as a journalist. After attending school in Paris, and at Washington and Lee University in the United States, he set out to be a reporter, first with newspapers and magazines and then with the state-run television system in France.

But he had a falling-out with the government network, which he traces to his signing of a letter protesting censorship of news reports of the student revolt in May 1968. "That ended my relationship with television for a while," he said.

"My life was falling apart," he recalls. "My marriage was breaking up, I was tired of doing thrillers with stars. I just didn't feel strong enough to direct a picture any longer. So I went back to more basic things."

Basic things meant journalism,

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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